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INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PAPUA NEW GUINEA-AUSTRALIA TRADE--The Papua New Guinea Government said today it would cut back on Australian food imports. The Papua New Guinea finance minister, Mr John Kaputin, on a visit to Sydney, said inflated prices for Australian goods caused by the rising costs of labor and production had meant it was no longer economically viable for Papua New Guinea to use Australia as its main supplier of food products. Mr Kaputin said that in a bid to bring down his country's 10- to 12-percent inflation rate, the government would diversify its food sources and look to Southeast Asia for food supplies. Mr Kaputin said plans for diversification would be implemented over the next 3 years. Under the prime minister, Sir Julius Chan, the Papua New Guinea Government envisaged self-sufficiency in food production in 5-10 years. [Text] [OW141154 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 14 Jul 80]

CSO: 4220

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

RECORD WHEAT, WOOL SALES--Proceeds from the sale of Australian wheat and wool reached record levels in the past financial year. The Australian Wool Corporation reported that raw wool exports exceeded \$1,600 million, due mainly to increased demand from Japan and Eastern European countries which pushed up prices at Australian wool auctions by 17 percent. Wheat maintained its position as the country's largest single export earner. A record 13 million tons was exported returning more than \$2,000 million. [OW020101 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 1 Jul 80]

AUSTRALIAN BUDGET DEFICIT--The federal budget deficit for the financial year 1979-80 which ended last month was lower than originally predicted. The deficit was U.S. \$2,231 million which was \$181 million below the budget estimate last August. A joint statement by the treasurer, Mr Howard, and the finance minister, Mr Robinson, said the outcome was a reduction of nearly \$1,650 million on the deficit for 1978-79. [OW081130 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 7 Jul 80]

YEAR END EXPORT BOOM--The financial year ending 30 June was a boom year for Australian exports, mainly due to a surge in wheat sales. Figures released today [10 July] showed the value of exports in 1979-80 increased by one-third to nearly U.S. \$22,000 million. The Bureau of Statistics says the excess of exports over imports was a record \$3,093 million compared with \$563 million in the previous year. [OW110439 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Jul 80]

TRADE SURPLUS RECORD--A big boost in exports helped Australia to a record trade surplus last financial year, 1979-80. The surplus, disclosed today, was more than \$2,900 million. Exports went up by nearly \$4,700 million to a total of more than \$18,000 million. But despite the record surplus the overall deficit on the balance of payments more than doubled over the previous year to \$310 million. A Radio Australia finance reporter said this was mainly because of a sharp fall in the inflow of capital due to higher interest rates overseas. [OW141453 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 14 Jul 80]

CSO: 4220

FINANCE MINISTER'S 1980-1981 BUDGET PROPOSALS ANALYZED

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 9 Jun 80 p 5

[Editorial: "National Budget 1980-81"]

[Text] The Minister for Finance Mr. Saifur Rahman presented in the Jatiya Sangsad the national budget and the Annual Development Programme for the next fiscal year against the background of the Second Five-Year Plan. The main philosophy of the budget and of the ADP is fully consistent with the basic objective of the Second Plan--the elimination of poverty through radical transformation in the rural areas. This is a development-oriented budget with a difference. Provisions have been made in this budget within the framework of various constraints to promote economic growth with social justice. The development strategy through various measures and incentives aims at promotion of an agricultural revolution, development of cottage and other rural industries so as to progressively remove the disparity in the standards of living between the urban and rural areas. Keeping consistency with the principal objective of the Second Plan the budget unlike the conventional concept of economic growth leading to the emergence of a few large cities and industrial centres, intends to move the development process towards the people instead of drawing the rural masses towards the development process.

With an estimated receipts of Taka 2,193 crore and the total expenditure of Taka 1,408 crore leaving a revenue surplus of Taka 785 crore, the national budget for 1980-81 has hopefully proposed tax relief and exemption for a number of essential items to provide relief to the poorer section of the people. It has, on the other hand proposed new taxes estimated to yield Taka 100.41 crore from items mainly used by the affluent section of the society. This is evident from the tax proposals which include 60 per cent increase in duty on woollen clothes, 25 percent increase in the tariff values of cotton fabrics, enhancement of duty on cars above 850 cc, radio, TV, cosmetics, etc., and a 25 per cent increase in duty on domestic air conditioners. The Government has rightly decided to allow tax exemption to all enterprises in fish, poultry, duck and dairy farming and horticulture for ten years from July, 1980.

This incentive is inextricably linked with the programme of the government's agricultural revolution. In order to realise the productive potentials of rural Bangladesh properly provisions have been made in the budget for more

comprehensive mass education, technical training, implementation of population control and public health improvement programmes at the thana level and below through an integrated organisation. These measures, when implemented, would bring about a qualitative improvement in the society which is overwhelmingly rural. The Finance Minister has very aptly said: 'we believe that a society which fails to provide to its weaker and poorer sections opportunities for the attainment of strength and prosperity, ultimately fails to protect its prosperous sections too. Such a society eventually fails to survive.'

While presenting the budget for the next financial year the Finance Minister proposed the Annual Development Programme of Taka 2,700 crore with about 41 per cent of it coming from domestic resources and 57 per cent as external assistance. The priorities of the Second Five-Year Plan have been kept in view while making sectoral allocations of the ADP. In the light of the special emphasis on food production and rural development, allocations for agriculture, irrigation, power sector and rural development have been stepped up in comparison with the revised ADP for 1979-80.

The next year's budget envisages a significant rise in the proportion of domestic financing of development outlay from its past level of 20 to 25 per cent. This higher mobilisation of domestic resources would demand the sacrifice of current consumption with an eye to the future. In this regard the affluent section of the society will have to take the lead and generate greater savings for domestic resources. Effective devices will have to be made to ensure that the remittances of Bangladeshi wage earners from abroad are much more productively utilised. Non-development expenditure will have to be cut down to irreducible minimum. More than 96 per cent of our GNP is consumed leaving precious little for investment. This would help boost production in farms and factories and contain inflation which, according to official statistics amounted to an average annual rate of 14.5 per cent for the period July-December, 1979. The rise in the rate of inflation erodes the purchasing power of the people and hits hard the fixed income earners particularly.

Government has to gear up its efforts to augment revenue through improvement in the tax administration. Revenue to the tune of Taka 80 to 100 crore is lost every year through tax evasion, according to the findings of the Taxation Enquiry Commission. If the tax evasion and consequent generation of black money could be tackled properly with efficient and honest tax administration the poorer section of the society could be spared of a large chunk of indirect taxation and thus enabled to live a better life.

The budget proposals show tax relief either in terms of reduction or exemption on a number of items mainly used by the agriculturists and lower middle class people. These are agricultural inputs, old garments, kerosene, coarse cloth, Ayurvedic and Unani medicines, etc. Government has to ensure and the people have to cooperate that the benefits of the

tax relief are passed on to the consumers. Monitoring of prices will have to be done constantly by the government so that a section of unscrupulous businessmen do not eat up the benefits which are intended for the consumers. In this connection we would suggest that once the budget is approved, mid-term changes in duty structure should be avoided as far as practicable to maintain fiscal discipline and to keep people's confidence in fiscal policy intact.

(i) In emphasizing that the budget has laid considerable stress on production, employment and equitable distribution of wealth. The creation of productive employment opportunities for the masses on a wide scale through rural development effort is simultaneously a means for stepping up output and a step towards an equitable distribution. Besides boosting farm output the budget has placed emphasis on the fuller utilisation of industrial production capacity both in the public and private sectors. The Finance Minister has made a significant remark that we do not want a 'demonised' private sector with an ugly face. The private sector will thus have to play its role within the framework of social justice.

LDN/1 42/8

EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 2 Jun 80 p 5

[Editorial]

(Text)

The strategies and targets of the Second Five-Year Plan which is going to be launched from July 1, 1980 have been spelt out in details. Major goals of the plan are to attain higher degree of self-reliance through accelerated food production and economic development, reduction of the growth rate of population, higher economic growth rate at 7.2 per cent per annum, provision of basic needs, greater mobilisation of domestic resources and participation of the masses in the development activities.

The plan has been formulated, as pointed out by the Planning Minister Dr. I'asihuddin Mahtab at a Press conference in Dacca Saturday, with a lot of limitations which include planning implementation and resource constraints. The Planning Minister gave a dismal picture of the economy in the context of which the plan has been framed. The population of the country is over nine crore, 80 per cent of whom are below poverty level and 60

per cent of the masses suffer from malnutrition. Out of the total of 28 million labour force 30 to 35 per cent are unemployed and about 40 to 50 per cent are either landless or they own land below one acre. The total population of the country will, according to World Bank projection reach 130 million by the end of the current century and by that time the total labour force will increase to 45 million from the existing level of 28 million.

This state of the economy presents a challenge before the nation to lift itself up from a very low level of living to bring about a noticeable improvement in the standard of living of the people. The Second Five-Year Plan has set the targets accordingly. What is needed now is the total commitment of the nation to implement it. The Planning Minister has underscored its need in the Press conference: "If we fail to make any major breakthrough during the next five years in agriculture,

industry and other fields, the country will face famine every year resulting in turmoil and bloodshed'.

History of planning in many countries indicates that a plan, however well designed degenerates into an academic exercise if political leadership and administrative machinery are not seriously committed to its implementation. It will require considerable administrative, social and institutional changes if the modernisation of the economy that the government is striving to bring about is to be achieved. An important pre-requisite for plan implementation is the presence of a speedy decision making process. This basic need relates to the optimum degree of decentralisation with delegation of authority and fixation of clear-cut responsibility. Hopefully several recommendations have been made for the successful implementation of the plan which, according to Dr. Mahtab include strong local Government, reorganisation of the Planning Ministry and strengthening its cells and introducing more comprehensive monitoring system. It is reassuring that Government seek to evolve some working principles in the Ministries to expedite the work and avoid red-tapism. Realistically the major thrust of the plan is development in the agricultural, rural, agro-based and export-oriented industries sectors

An essential condition of good implementation of the plan is the complete coordination among different agencies related to development all along the line—from fund release and material procurement to the fulfilment of physical targets. At times in the past fulfilment of financial targets failed to register corresponding physical progress in the project sites. That is why we would stress the need for on the spot supervision and effective monitoring of the progress of work by the agencies concerned. In order to resolve these issues it is necessary to devise an appropriate information system on the flow of resources and actual expenditure incurred. Delays in this regard would jeopardise the short-term adjustment in the Annual and the Five-Year Plan. The present financial accounting system is outmoded and unsuited to the needs of development planning as it does not meet the requirements of modern cost analysis and managerial control. A uniform classification system of resources and expenditures in the budget should be worked out. Apart from the government accounts, it is necessary to generate more comprehensive and adequate data on public sector operations as a whole in order to provide an overall view of financial relations between this sector and the rest of the economy. This is important both for

annual budgeting and for longer-term economic planning.

One of the objectives of the plan is to attain higher degree of self-reliance. For this we need greater domestic resources mobilisation. The gross domestic savings as a percentage of GDP have been projected at 7.16 per cent at the terminal year of the plan as against the actual level of such savings at 3.32 per cent of GDP in 1979-80. The nation will have to put in hard work and tighten its belt to accelerate the pace of internal resource mobilisation. Simultaneously non-development expenditure will have to be cut down to the irreducible minimum.

CSO: 4220

COMMERCE MINISTER GIVES STATISTICS ON FOREIGN TRADE

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 3 Jun 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] The country has earned foreign exchange worth Tk.1,381.05 crore through its exports during the last 15 months ending March 1980.

This was disclosed by the State Minister for Commerce Chowdhury Tanbir Ahmed Siddiky at the Jatiya Sangsad on Monday in reply to a question by the Wazmi League (Malek) Member from Rajshahi Mr Imajuddin Pramanik.

The exported items, Mr C.T.A. Siddiky said, included jute, jute goods, jute carpet, tea, tanned and semi-tanned hides and skins, leather goods, frozen shrimps, frog legs, frozen fish, tortoise, spices, betel leaves, tamarin, cotton, animal feed, non-refined fertilizer, fried fish, wood, bamboo, naptha, furnace oil, animal intestines, paper, newsprint, rayon yarn, cellophane hardboard, particle board, electric and telephone cables, medicines, molasses, handicrafts, ready-made garments, fruits and vegetables, stainless steel cutlery, gramophone records, films, candle, broom, human hair, 'agar' wood and 'agarbati,' snails, herbs, rubber goods, hookah stick, cloth for bags, books and journals.

The Minister said that of the total amount, Tk. 1039.06 crore was earned during 1979 while Tk. 341.98 crore was earned during the first quarter of the current year.

In reply to a question by Mr Mosharraf Hussain Talukder (Shahjahan), a BNP member from Barisal, the Minister said that during 1979 Bangladesh earned Tk. 47.36 lakh in foreign exchange by exporting vegetables in six countries of the world. The countries are United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Qatar, Pakistan, the Netherlands and Saudi Arabia.

In reply to another question by Mr Imajuddin Pramanik, the Commerce Minister said that private parties imported second hand garments worth Tk. 13.06 crore under Wage Earner Scheme during 1979.

Import of Luxury Items

The Minister told Syed Abdus Sobhan, a BNP Member from Jamalpur that the Government had already banned the import of goods considered luxury items.

He said that import list was analysed every year at the time of farming import policy.

CSO: 4220

IMPORTANCE OF GAS FIELD DEVELOPMENT STRESSED

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 6 Jun 80 p 7

[Editorial]

[Text]

Exploratory drives for hydrocarbon have received a new fillip in recent times. Earlier this week a meeting of the National Economic Council decided on exploring gas and oil mainly through national efforts. The NEC has opted for purchasing more drilling equipment and directed the Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ministry to make a determined effort for striking oil.

As our expenditure on imported energy increases and as the latter turns out to be also more and more expensive per barrel, it is only prudence that the nation will look inwards for meeting its energy requirements. Till we strike oil, the only modern source of commercial energy available to us is natural gas. It is obvious that we have to be able to make the best use of this nature's gift for national development. There seems to be at the moment one visible constraint in the way. All the known gas fields are in the eastern part of the country, and therefore, accessible to only one of three industrial belts. In the present circumstances, if gas substitution is to be carried out in all the existent industries, large investments on transmission lines are to be made.

There is, however, one way of veering around the cost of transmission by locating industries in such a manner that these are nearer the gas fields. It will involve the development of the gas fields in other parts of the country. Perhaps domestic resources may not be enough in meeting the required capital investments. Donor countries and organisations who are convinced about the profitability of our gas fields and have already evinced an interest in these energy resources should be more forthcoming with their assistances particularly where collective investment is necessary. The plea of lack of synchronisation or non-fulfilment of inessential formality should not stand in the way of disbursement of funds by donors in such vital fields as development of gas resources.

Simultaneously, where geological evidences are overwhelmingly in favour of striking oil, we may risk deeper drilling for the hydrocarbon. But so long the level of dependence on imported petroleum remains as it is, there will have to be a continuous vigil over how economically we are using the fuel. We can certainly conserve a substantial quantity of petrol yearly by curbing unnecessary operation of vehicles. In some countries, many times richer than ours, Sunday driving is discouraged. In our case maximum wastage of oil is seen in the public sector; and, therefore, increased attention has to be paid by government agencies on fuel economy. Both conservation and exploration of energy can be undertaken better through an integrated national energy policy.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON CHITTAGONG DEVELOPMENT

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 6 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Chittagong Hill Tracts, June 5--President Ziaur Rahman today reaffirmed the determination of the Government to bring about all-round development of Chittagong Hill Tracts District on the basis of Bangladeshi nationalism, reports BSS.

Addressing series of public meetings at Mahalchari, Guimara and Marishya in the district, President Zia said that the problems now being faced by the people of these areas were similar to those of the whole country.

He pointed out that these problems had come as a result of the colonial rule of 200 years and said that the whole of Bangladesh including the Chittagong Hill Tracts remained neglected during this colonial rule.

The President said that after the independence of the country it had become the responsibility of all, irrespective of caste, creed and religion, to dedicate themselves in the development of their motherland. The present Government was determined to achieve overall development of the country and work had been going on accordingly, he added.

President Zia maintained that the country needed proper organisation of the people, unity, honesty, dedication and hard work for achieving the objective of building a prosperous nation.

He directed the concerned departments to install telegraph and telephone facilities in all these three places immediately. He also announced Government grants for educational institutions, cottage industries for women run on cooperative basis and for building of public auditorium at these places.

The President inspected the armed police battalion unit at Mahalchari and commended their performance in maintaining law and order in the area.

He also inspected the Bangladesh Rifles unit at Marishya. He praised the BDR personnel for their role in protecting the borders of the country and reminded them to be ready to make sacrifices for the cause of the nation.

DEVELOPMENT OF CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS SUPPORTED

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 7 Jun 80 p 5

[Editorial]

[Text]

The parameters of development are invariably linked up with the socio-economic life of the less developed areas of the country. This is why government is giving priority treatment to less developed areas. In this context the country has been divided into 'developed', 'developing' and 'less developed' areas in terms of economic activities.

The district of Chittagong Hill Tracts is among the less developed areas. While addressing a series of public meetings in Chittagong Hill Tracts President Ziaur Rahman rightly stressed the need for its all-round development. In fact, as pointed out by the President, the whole country including the Chittagong Hill Tracts remained neglected during the long colonial rule. After the independence of the country it has become the responsibility of all to dedicate themselves to the cause of the overall development of the country.

The Chittagong Hill Tracts Act gave the statutory coverage for the development works initiated by the government in the areas of the Hill Tracts. The Act goes to prove that the government is determined to step up development activities of the areas that remained largely out of the orbit of such activities in the past.

With huge natural resources, the Hill Tracts offers considerable opportunity to the intending entrepreneurs to invest. And the expenditure for exploitation of the natural resources is likely to produce attractive investment returns. Work on a multi-dimensional development programme at a cost of 39.5 million dollars financed by the World Bank is directed towards development of infrastructure including roads and link roads, building of schools, expansion of TV communication network and transmission facilities. The target population is the tribals and others who

have gone to the otherwise virgin landmass of the Hill Tracts. The socio-political and geographical importance of the Hill Tracts is appreciated by the policy makers. The development programmes initiated therein have been put in the framework of the Second Five-Year Plan. The dimension of development activities will widen with the allocation of more fund for the area. Incidentally the provisions of the Act have opened up a new facade of administrative arrangement, largely in the form of local government agency charged with multi-dimensional developmental activities.

It is heartening that the President directed the concerned de-

partments to instal telegraph and telephone facilities immediately at Mahalchhari, Guimara and Marishya in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The President's announcement of government grants for educational institutions, cottage industries for women run on co-operative basis and for building of public auditorium at the above three areas goes to reaffirm the determination of the government for speedy development of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The gap that persists between rural and urban areas will gradually be bridged with the development of the less developed areas. For this what is needed most is the proper organisation of the people, unity, honesty, dedication and hard work.

BRIEFS

FERTILIZER PRODUCTION--Fertilizer production in the country is expected to increase by 100,000 tons a year from 1983 with the completion of rehabilitation of the three fertilizer plants, reports BSS. The International Development Association (IDA) an affiliate of World Bank on Wednesday announced the approval of 29 million dollars in credit for the 46.6 million-dollar project designed to increase fertilizer production at three operating plants at Ghorasal Chittagong and Fenchuganj. According to a World Bank Press release, the project includes rehabilitation staff training, provision of spare parts catalysts and chemicals. The Dutch Government has agreed to assist in financing the related investment with a grant of 4.7 million dollars. The plant improvements are expected to help increase capacity utilisation for the Ghorasal Urea Factory from 67 per cent to 85 per cent and for the Chittagong Factory from 60 per cent to 80 per cent. The investment in Fenchuganj Factory is for preventive measures to avoid or shorten future production interruptions. The increase in fertilizer production is expected to result in net foreign exchange savings of about 12 million dollars a year, the Press release added. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 22 May 80 p 1]

ABU DHABI VISITORS--The two-member mission from the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development had a meeting in Dacca on Wednesday morning with Mr A. H. M. Kamaluddin Chairman and Managing Director Bangladesh Shilpaank and other senior officials of BSB, reports BSS. The members of the mission Dr Fathy Hossain and Mr Khalid Hahmed Khan discussed with the BSB team prospects of the Fund's investment in viable BSB-sponsored projects in the private sector. The BSB managing director apprised the mission of various aspects of the Bank's operation and explained the expanded opportunities now available in Bangladesh for investment in the private sector. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 22 May 80 p 3]

AMBASSADOR TO DENMARK, ICELAND--The Government of Bangladesh has decided to concurrently accredit Mr Muhammad Faiz at present Ambassador of Bangladesh in Stockholm, as Ambassador to Denmark and Iceland, says a PID hand-out. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 27 May 80 p 3]

NEW TEXTILE MILL--Nilphamari, 25 May--The Government's avowed policy to hasten the industrial development of northern districts got a new impetus when the 3,500-spindle Darwahi Textile Mill was opened here this morning, reports BSS. The Textile Minister, Mr Mansur Ali, inaugurated the Taka 11-crore project of Bangladesh Textile Mills Corporation (BTMC), which is another step towards the realisation of national objective to attain self-sufficiency in cloth production within the shortest possible time. Inaugurating the mill, Mr Mansur Ali said that the Government attached top priority to meet the basic needs of the people. Simultaneously with the boosting of food production, emphasis was given on providing the people with cloth. He said there was proposal to provide a minimum of 12 yards of cloth per head by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan Period. [Excerpt] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 26 May 80 p 8]

AMBASSADOR TO DPRK--The Government has decided to concurrently accredit Mr M. M. Rezaul Karim, at present Bangladesh Ambassador to China as Ambassador to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea it was officially announced in Dacca on Wednesday night, reports BSS. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 29 May 80 p 3]

WHEAT FROM CANADA--Canada will supply about one lakh 33 thousand metric tons of wheat to Bangladesh during 1980-81 under a memorandum of understanding signed in Dacca on Tuesday, reports BSS. The Canadian Government will bear the cost and freight of the wheat on a grant basis which will amount to about taka 60 crore. The memorandum of understanding was signed by Mr Arthur Wright, Canadian High Commission in Bangladesh. [Excerpt] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 28 May 80 p 1, 12]

PRIVATE SECTOR INDUSTRIES--The Government on Monday decided to allow 10 more industries to be set up by private sector entrepreneurs for which no formal permission will be required, reports BSS. In these industries, to be based on indigenous raw materials, the foreign exchange required to import capital machinery will have to be arranged by the entrepreneurs themselves under Wage Earner Scheme or non-repatriable investment by Bangladeshis. The new industries under this scheme are: poultry farming and poultry products, shrimp and frog farming and processing, salt and salt processing, jute handicrafts, processing of sand and clay, livestock feed, cultivation and processing of mushrooms industries based on slaughterhouse wastes including recovery of tallow, sports and athletic goods and hospitals and clinics. The decision was taken at the seventh meeting of the consultative committee for private industries held in Dacca with the Deputy Prime Minister Mr Jamaluddin Ahmed in the chair. [Excerpt] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 3 Jun 80 p 1]

NATIONAL EXPORTS COUNCIL--The Council of Ministers at a meeting at Bangabhaban on Friday under the chairmanship of Vice-President Justice Abdus Sattar decided to set up a 12-member National Council For Exports with the president as chairman according to an official source. The Deputy Prime Minister in Charge of Industries, the Deputy Prime Minister in Charge of Fisheries and Livestock, the Minister for Finance, the Minister for Ports, Shipping and IWT, the Minister for Agriculture and Forests, the Minister for Civil Aviation and Tourism, the Minister for Railways Roads, Highways and Road Transport, the Minister for Jute, the Minister for Petroleum and Mineral Resources, the Minister for Textiles, the State Minister in Charge of Commerce and the State Minister in Charge of Manpower Development and Social Welfare are members of this Council. The Council will coordinate national efforts at the highest level for rapid expansion of the country exports. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 31 May 80 p 1]

CNO: 4270

BURMA

BRIEFS

EXILED PREMIER TO RETURN--U Nu, the exiled former prime minister of Burma, who lives in Bhopal, the capital of the central state of Madhya Pradesh, is returning to Burma. This was announced by State Chief Minister Arjun Singh in Bhopal. He was speaking at a reception held last evening in honor of the former Burmese prime minister. U Nu will leave India for Burma on the 24th of this month. [Text] [BK071020 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 7 Jul 80]

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EXPERT SAYS PRC ICBM TESTS NEED NOT SPUR INDIA

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 26 May 80 p 3

[Text] The Chinese Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) tests should not spur India to increase defence spending, according to noted military expert K Subrahmanyam.

Mr Subrahmanyam, who is Director of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis (IDSA), told UNI in New Delhi that China already possessed the Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile (IRBM) which could cover the Indian territory in case of attack. The ICBM extended the carrier capability of China to whole of the Soviet Union and parts of the United States.

Mr Subrahmanyam said that "realistically speaking", India was not at all in competition with China in the long range weapons capability mainly because the IRBM and the ICBM were meant to carry nuclear weapons. "And India is, to date, a non-nuclear weapon state", he pointed out.

Mr Subrahmanyam said that in view of these facts the Chinese tests had little military implication for India.

If India has to join the ICBM race which is unlikely it would first have to take a decision in favour of nuclear weapons.

However, he added, as China became the third country after the United States and the Soviet Union to possess the ICBM capability its power equation with either of these countries "could have an impact on India's foreign policy but this was not likely to happen in the near future".

Mr Subrahmanyam said that the ICBM tests also demonstrated that China now possessed

rocket boosters to launch powerful and heavy payloads into space and "possibly in the next two to three years it would conduct manned space flights".

He said that with its advance in space programme, China would be able to improve upon

the electronic spy satellites it has already been launching. So far six of them have been shot into space.

SECRET STATEMENT ON POST-ELECTION SITUATION

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 6 Jun 80 pp 1, 7

(Cont.)

ANALYSING the Assembly election results, the Central Secretariat of the Communist Party of India has laid special emphasis on the "serious new threats to democracy and democratic rights" in the post-election situation.

Following a two-day meeting in the Capital on 3 and 4 June, the Secretariat in a statement observed: "The drive of the Congress-I for absolute power is no longer concealed. In order to pave the way for it, all sorts of non-political and reactionary-minded lumpen elements are being pushed up inside the ruling party in the name of 'youth power' and old Congressmen are being shelved. The old Sanjay 'caucus' is not only greatly reinforced in numbers and lung-power, but it is being unconditionally promoted to positions of dangerous administrative influence. Placed at the service of the monopolists and multinationals, these forces constitute an authoritarian menace to the rights of Parliament and the people."

In this situation, when a period of grim struggles is opening up, the Secretariat called upon the toiling masses to unite and fight determinedly in defence of their living standards and democratic rights as well as to safeguard the nation's unity and integrity against threats of disintegration and secession.

"The Communist Party of India appeals to all Left and democratic forces, to the workers, peasants, toiling poor and progressive middle classes and intellectuals to close their ranks and build up a mighty united front" in the near future to meet the ominous trends in our political scene.

CALL REINFORCED

The statement maintained that the Assembly election results provided "new moral and political forces" to the party's call for a broad-based Left and democratic unity, the correctness of which was once again proved through the poll outcome. The Secretariat underlined that the party's call had nothing to do with the 'bourgeois prescription of 'all-in Opposition unity' which includes the Bharatiya Janata Party and other sundry reactionaries."

"The election results have shown to a fact that there cannot be any alternative to the Congress-I by discounting or minimising the role of the Left parties and forces, nor can the Congress-I be fought from the positions of retrograde ideological and other positions of bourgeois leaders, much less by flirting with the communal and casteist forces. Move to the Left is an inexorable demand of the situation," the statement affirmed.

It referred to the other side of the picture as well claiming that the Congress-I 'sweep' this time was less than that in the Lok Sabha elections. Appreciable decline of its voting percentage in the last five months apart, it felt that "four months of Indira Gandhi's rule at the Centre has certainly not aroused any mass enthusiasm" as seen from the poor turn-out of the voters (less than 50 per cent). Furthermore, the overwhelming victory of the AIADMK-CPI-CPI-M alliance in Tamilnadu, the neck-to-neck fight in Bihar and Punjab, the ruling Kerala United Front's convincing win in the Assembly by-election from Nilambur, the CPI's success in the Madhubani Lok Sabha by-election—all these, the statement held, "are significant pointers to the growing popular opposition to the Congress-I and its policies."

POLL METHODS

The statement alleged "foul methods" pressed into service to influence the poll results. These included mass transfers of officials on the eve of the election "despite public criticism and in open defiance of all election

codes and norms;" the unleashing of money power on a mass scale, the "unprecedented violence, booth-capturing and reckless use of firearms by landlords and gangsters, especially in Bihar and UP."

It highlighted the FICCI president's effusive welcome of Mrs Gandhi's success at the rustlings and charged that announcement of results in 32 Bihar constituencies had been "deliberately held up" because the "Congress-I is finding it difficult to ensure an overall majority."

The CPI secretariat opined that "in such disadvantageous conditions, the CPI, CPI-M and their allies have performed creditably, thanks to the support of the fighting masses and radical minded voters." It extended its "warmest gratitude" and greetings to all those who, despite tremendous odds, enabled the CPI to increase its Assembly representation in six States, and to demonstrate once again its independent mass strength in Bihar. It also paid respectful homage to all comrades who had laid down their lives in the course of the election battle.

INDIAN COMMERCE MINISTRY ANNUAL REPORT ON FOREIGN TRADE

BK070957 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0843 GMT
7 Jul 80

["Direction of India's Foreign Trade"--ISI Headline]

[Text] On a regionwide basis, according to the provisional data, India's exports to the European Common Market (ECM) during April-December 1979, as compared to April-December 1978, increased by about 5.9 percent from rupees 11.7 billion to rupees 12.4 billion; to the European Free Trade Area (EFTA) by 16.8 percent from rupees 920 million to rupees 1.08 billion; to North America by 3.7 percent from rupees 5.65 billion to rupees 5.85 billion; to East Europe by 20.6 percent from rupees 4.58 billion to rupees 5.53 billion; to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) by 4.9 percent from rupees 10.28 billion to rupees 10.78 billion; and to the rest of Asia and Oceania including the West Asian countries by 6.3 percent from rupees 4.73 billion to rupees 5.03 billion. On the other hand, exports to Africa were lower by 9.8 percent from rupees 2.50 billion to rupees 2.26 billion. Exports to the East European countries had suffered a setback during 1978-79 but their offtake showed a significant revival during April-December 1979. This has been indicated in the annual report of the Ministry of Commerce for the year 1979-80. According to the report, the relative share of different regions in India's total exports during April-December 1979 ECM 28.4 percent; ESCAP 24.7 percent; North America 13.4 percent; East Europe 12.6 percent; the rest of Asia and Oceania 11.5 percent; EFTA 2.5 percent; and Latin America 0.2 percent.

Among the major markets India's exports to Japan during April-December 1979, as compared to April-December 1978, increased by 26.7 percent from rupees 3.67 billion to rupees 4.65 billion; to the UK by 11.4 percent from rupees 3.63 billion to rupees 4.05 billion; to the USSR by 27.1 percent from rupees 3.10 billion to rupees 3.94 billion; and to West Germany by 24.2 percent from rupees 1.91 billion to rupees 2.37 billion. In the case of the USA, which continued to be the biggest market, exports to there during April-December 1979 at rupees 5.37 billion were almost the same as compared to exports of rupees 5.40 billion during April-December 1978. The report states that India is having a trade deficit with almost all the regions with the exception of Africa with which there was some trade surplus.

CSO: 4220

NEGATIVE GROWTH RATE FOR ECONOMY REPORTED FOR '79-80

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 26 May 80 p 7

[Text] Calcutta, May 25 (PTI): The Indian economy recorded a "negative" growth rate in 1979-80--its sharp decline in the second half of the year from the steady 2.5 percent in the first six months having negated the overall achievement.

In a review of the Indian economy during 1979-80, the Indian Chamber of Commerce said that coming as it did after a 8.9 per cent rise in 1975-76, 7.25 per cent in 1977-78 and 5.9 per cent on an average during the last three years, this dismal performance of the economy has caused much concern.

Urging the Union government to review the existing policies and initiate steps for a quick revival of the economy, the review said the gains of the previous year--accumulation of food, rise in foreign exchange and relative price stability--were greatly neutralised.

Faced with the multiple constraints of shortages in infrastructure facilities and basic inputs like coal and power, curbs on finance and labour unrest, the review said that the industrial growth plummeted in 1979-80.

These constraints in production were more keenly felt in 1979-80 than ever before.

According to the chamber, the main reasons for the setback in industry could be traced to the virtual collapse of infrastructure facilities like ports, shipping and railways as well as basic inputs like coal and power. Dislocation in banking services, fresh curbs on bank credit, penal tax rates and restraints on intercompany investment--all combined to deprive industry of its vital ingredients for growth and production.

The review referred to the agricultural sector, and said its output in 1979-80 suffered a setback owing to widespread drought conditions in many parts of the country. It is estimated that foodgrains production would be ten million tonnes less from the last year's level of 131 million tonnes.

Rabi crops could improve due to winter rains, but this would not be enough to make up the total shortfall and prevent certain erosion in buffer stocks.

Price Trends

The production of commercial crops like cotton, jute and mesta, ground-nuts and other oil seeds also was lower, the review said.

Turning to price trends, the chamber said a relative price stability was achieved in 1978-79. But the current year--1979-80--began with a rise in prices and the average rate of increase was about 3.2 per cent per month between February and August 1979. The wholesale price index scaled a new peak of 220.6 in December 1979--20.3 per cent higher than a year ago and 21.3 per cent higher than the pre-budget level.

According to the review, the Central budget for 1979-80 which had further stepped up the corporate and commodity taxes, gave a big upward push to the prices. Moreover, the mid-year hike in the statutory prices of steel, coal and petroleum products inflated the costs of production all round and induced an unprecedented increase in the price level.

As regards money supply, the review said the growth in 1979-80 slowed down significantly at Rs. 23,462 crores on December 7, 1979. It was higher by Rs. 1,604 crores or 6.8 per cent only as compared to 10.5 per cent in the corresponding period last year.

CSO: 4220

ECONOMIC COUNCIL RELEASES FIRST QUARTER REVIEW

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 21 May 70 p 13

[Text]

NEW DELHI, May 20.—The National Council of Applied Economic Research has forecast continued rise in prices in 1980-81 and decline in foreign exchange reserves with more imports reports PTI.

In its review of the economy for the first quarter of 1980 (January-March), NCAER says the phase of stagnation in industry showed little change during the period. This means that 1979-80 had ended with a negative growth rate of nearly 1% against an estimated 4.1% increase in real national income in 1978-79 and 8.2% in 1977-78.

The review, however, notes that timely and widespread winter rains helped the Rabi crops and reduced the impact of the drought and failure of the monsoon in 1979. The review says no sign of recovery "is discernible on the industrial front or in the overall economic situation in the near future."

Industrial production continued to be sluggish during the period despite marginal improvement in the supplies of coal and power. This was due mainly to inadequate coordination, shortage of key industrial inputs, deterioration in industrial relations and to some extent credit curbs.

SHORTAGE

Shortage still persists in some of the key industrial raw materials, such as coal, cement and steel, and in several consumption goods, notably sugar and edible oils. Also, at a time when the installment of additional dearness allowance is going to be released,

it is doubtful whether the downward trend in prices would continue.

The relative price stability of 1977-78 and 1978-79 gave place to a spurt in prices in 1979-80. With Rabi harvest this year almost as good as last year's farm income will rise. The increased farm income will then raise the expenditure flows from the farm sector for manufactures. The process is likely to give rise to further price increases in the near future, NCAER points out.

Prices continued to rise throughout 1979-80 except for marginal declines in October and January. Weekly indices also showed decline in March 1980 but in the background of poor harvest and stagnant industrial production, this cannot be taken as a trend.

Considering that the traditional busy season is soon coming to an end and money supply will continue to expand due to large anticipated deficit in 1980-81, "there are chances of a continued upward trend in prices." Much will, however, depend on the forthcoming Union Budget and to some extent on the monsoon this year, the review adds.

ENERGY MINISTER URGES CENTRAL CONTROL OVER POWER

Madras THE HINDU in English 7 Jun 80 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, June 6.

The Union Energy Minister Mr. Ghanshyam Shah Chaudhury, today made a plea for placing power under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Centre. Whatever be the Constitutional position, whether it remains in the Concurrent or the State list, power should be under the supervision of the Centre, he told the first meeting of his Ministry's Parliamentary Consultative Committee here.

Mr. Ghanshyam Shah Chaudhury was of the view that Central control over power was essential to provide for a proper monitoring base. "Monitoring and fixation of the cost of power will have to be done by a neutral authority like the Centre", he said, and added that the entire country should be treated as a single unit.

He felt it was necessary to construct 400 kv transmission lines for a truly national grid. Such lines were essential to reduce transmission loss and transmit power to deficit areas without loss of time. "If we visualise the all-round growth of the country, it has to be done in the context of taking power from any part of the country to areas which need it at a given time."

The power situation, Mr. Chaudhury observed, continued to be gloomy, partly because adequate steps to meet the demand rising at the rate of eight to ten per cent per year had not been taken.

Power shortage could have been reduced, he thought, if certain basic steps like the optimisation of capacity utilisation had been taken. Lawlessness and the non-cooperative attitude of engineers and technicians, were also responsible for the fall in power generation.

The present government, he said, had taken steps to deal with power shortage. Stress was being laid on optimising capacity utilisation and setting up thermal plants.

He said the possibility of hydro power generation had not been adequately explored in the past. This was due to the lack of expertise and the reluctance on the part of State Electricity Boards to undertake hydro-generation schemes because of the long gestation period.

Mr. Chaudhury said the Government would frame new policies in consultation with different countries which had achieved success in shortening the gestation period for hydro-electricity units.

He said the pace of rural electrification would be hastened.

RISE IN COAL OUTPUT

About the coal sector, the Minister said the total coal production in 1979-80 was nearly 104 million tonnes marking an increase of nearly two per cent over the previous year's output. A target of 113.5 million tonnes had been fixed for the current year which seemed well within reach. Coal production during April and May recorded an increase of two million tonnes over the corresponding period last year.

To transmit the benefits of increased production to consumers, more wagons had to be made available. The movement of coal to the power houses was being given priority and despatches which were nearly 2.80 million tonnes in October last, were stepped up to over 3.30 million tonnes from March this year and would be further increased to nearly 3.80 million tonnes in the coming months.

Despatches to other priority sectors were also receiving close attention of the Government and the situation would improve with the increased availability of wagons. Some other ways had to be thought of to improve transportation.

Coal could be easily transported from Haldia to Gujarat by sea. Pipeline transportation could also

be considered. Meanwhile companies were releasing coal by road to make good the shortfall in rail movement.

The Minister said the marketing division of Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries had recently been reorganised and a central marketing organisation had been set up at CIL headquarters. Eastern Coalfields Limited, Central Coalfields Limited and Western Coalfields Limited were each being split into two divisions with adequate administrative and financial powers.

SHARING GANGA WATERS

Regarding agreement on sharing of the Ganga water and on augmenting its flow, the Minister said India had proposed the Brahmaputra-Ganga link canal supplemented by storages on the Brahmaputra system for the consideration of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission. The Commission was yet to make its recommendations.

The drought of last year resulted in the Farakka feeder canal receiving very low flow this year. The difficulties faced by India would be considered at the time of the review of the agreement, scheduled for November this year.

On flood control, he said although a number of measures have been implemented over the years much more had to be done to obtain perceptible relief. The subject of flood control had to be viewed as an integral part of the overall development of water resources. There was need to include flood control benefits while planning multi-purpose storage reservoirs.

Regarding future strategy and policies to be adopted for flood control he said the Rashtriya Barh Ayog had recommended construction of storage reservoirs, preparation of an integrated action plan on soil conservation and watershed management, and measures for protection against bank erosion.

CSO: 4220

DETAILS OF INDO-SOVIET DRUGS AGREEMENT GIVEN

Madras THE HINDU in English 26 May 80 p 6

[Text]

NEW DELHI May 25.

The Indo-Soviet protocol signed here last week envisages wide-ranging cooperation not only for the production of drugs in India, but also the export of drugs to the Soviet Union by private sector drug units in India. The Soviet Union would like India to supply as many as 16 drugs which it is not producing.

The protocol also provides for Indo-Soviet cooperation for the production of new drugs.

The Soviet Union, however, expressed some difficulty in meeting India's requirements. India has indicated its interest for getting technological support from the Soviet Union for the production of aspirin, anti-diabetic insulin and anti-typhoid chloramphenicol by

both the IDPL and private firms in India. The Soviet Union is in a position to offer technology for some of these products, but in the case of insulin it cannot supply pancreas, an essential ingredient. India has also been informed that it will have to obtain equipment for producing some of these items from other countries.

PHYTO-CHEMICAL UNIT

Another important aspect which figures in the protocol is that relating to the setting up of phyto-chemical unit in India. The setting up of such a unit in Palghat was envisaged in the sixties when the IDPL projects were being planned, but it was subsequently given up. The idea now is to set up the project in the joint sector (in partnership either with State Governments or private sector firms).

Phyto-chemicals are chemicals from plant materials and they are the starting point for a number

of drugs including cardio-vascular drugs like diuretic, anti-megrenary drugs and cortico-steroids which are used for the treatment of gout, rheumatism and inflammation.

The Soviet Union has agreed to train three Indian experts and also expressed interest in setting up a phyto-chemical unit in India.

India has indicated its interest in obtaining technology from the Soviet Union for making morphine and codeine from poppy straw. The Soviet Union has agreed to supply the information in this regard and to explore the possibilities of importing manufactured and semi-manufactured alkaloid products in India in addition to opium.

The Soviet Union is also interested in entering into a long-term contract for the purchase of 400 tonnes per year of benzene which India is prepared to consider.

The two countries have agreed to work jointly for the production of rifampicin which is a broad-spectrum antibiotic specifically used against red-shaped bacteria including the leprosy and tubercle bacilli.

The two sides have also agreed to exchange technological information on acetylacetone from diketene a chemical produced from acetic acid. This is used for production of many synthetic drugs. This process has already been developed by the IDPL unit in Hyderabad.

The more important aspects of the protocol relate to the Soviet Union's readiness to provide toxicological data for the production of a number of semi-synthetic antibiotics. Among these is streptomycin which is an antibiotic anti-gram and anti-tubercle drug. Streptomycin is both of which are now being produced in India in very small quantities by the Central Chemical and Pharmaceutical.

Among the other semi-synthetic drugs is streptomycin which is not produced in the country at present. Streptomycin includes streptomycin and kanamycin which are anti-tubercle drugs.

The other aspects of the agreement relate to the exchange of scientific and knowledge of the existing technology with the IDPL, for the production of streptomycin and will be completed by March 1981.

The IDPL, which has a collaboration agreement with Pharmafin of Italy, has agreed that there should be tripartite negotiations between itself, the Soviet Union and the Italian collaborators.

The protocol also covers matters relating to the supply of equipment for the IDPL factory in Hyderabad, specially the coal-fired boilers.

The IDPL had expressed its desire for using coal instead of oil in its boilers, but the Soviet side felt it would not be economical to convert the existing boilers to coal from oil. However, the boilers could be modified to be able to produce higher pressure steam for generation of power after investigating the present condition of the existing drum and the collectors.

A separate agreement is being signed for the deputation of Soviet experts for this purpose.

SOVIET ENVOY ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR INDIAN COSMONAUT

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 29 May 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] Ambassadors of socialist nations of Europe, Asia and Africa in New Delhi on Wednesday raised a toast in salute to the Intercosmos Soviet-Hungarian space twins--Valery Kubasov and Bertalan Farkas.

Speaking at the function, Soviet Ambassador Y. M. Vorontsov announced that the next cosmonaut to be launched into space would be an Indian. He added that his country was waiting for the announcement of the name of the Indian to be trained at Star City in the Soviet Union for the space mission for at least one year.

Hungarian Ambassador Janos Vertes told newsmen and Ambassadors that the launch was very successful and the Soyuz-36 carrying Kubasov and Farkas docked on Wednesday morning with space-station Salyut-6 and Soyuz-36, in which Soviet cosmonaut Leonid Popov and Valery Rumin had been orbiting since 1 April.

The four cosmonauts had begun joint work on a series of research projects.

Mr Vertes praised the Intercosmos project because it has made it possible for socialist countries with modest resources to participate in space research and utilise the results for peaceful purposes.

The Soviet Union has so far held joint experiments with the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

CSO: 4220

FRANCE TO GIVE TECHNICAL AID FOR COAL MINES

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 26 May 80 p 4

[Text] New Delhi, May 25 (UNI): France will give technical assistance for the development of Nandira, Gidi-A, Talcher (Orissa) and Amlabad coal mines, each with the capacity of 0.6 million tonnes.

A French proposal in this regard will be finalised at the meeting of the Indo-French joint implementation committee to be held in Paris, from May 23 to 30.

A memorandum of understanding for Indo-French co-operation in coal mining was signed during the visit of the commerce minister, Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee last month.

The Indian delegation to the implementation committee, headed by the commerce secretary, Mr. A. S. Gill, will leave for Paris tomorrow. The other members of the delegation included Mr. N. K. Singh, special assistant to the commerce minister, Mr. R. P. Khosla, additional secretary (coal) and Mr. Maheshwar Dayal, adviser in the department of science and technology.

Besides the development of coal mines, proposals for degasification of some mines in India and other areas of co-operation in the coal sector will also be considered at the meeting.

Coal Output

The French coal industry has already developed coal production techniques specially suitable for mining in thick seams and a team of French experts have visited a number of Indian mines.

The co-operation will relate to coal output, transport, trade as well as of corresponding infrastructures.

The French side is also likely to submit proposals for the development of new mines for increasing coal production to meet the internal requirements of the country and to generate export surplus for possible supply to France.

The implementation committee meeting at Paris is to prepare for the annual session of the Indo-French joint commission at the ministerial level to be held in Paris during the second half of this year.

The activities of the commission was accelerated following the visit of the French President to India this year and the keen interest which the Indian President and the Prime Minister had been taking in promoting Indo-French trade and economic relations.

Co-operation in the field of agricultural and rural development in pursuance of the protocol signed between India and France in April this year will be considered, particularly, the implementation of projects relating to the Rajasthan canal, development of the Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh through soil and water conservation, and development of cattle disease free zone in Kerala.

In addition to this, French expertise on the reclamation of desert land in the Sahara and prevention of expansion of desert areas will also be discussed with a view to applying it to Indian conditions.

In the field of telecommunication, India is interested in the use of solar and wind energy for community viewing system. The possibilities of setting up an Indo-French trade centre at Bombay and Paris would be discussed.

CEO: 4220

EMBASSY IN QATAR ASKS AID TO INDIAN WORKERS

Madras THE HINDU in English 26 May 60 p 9

(Text)

NEW DELHI, May 25.

India has urged Qatar to sympathetically consider cases involving Indians while implementing the new measures governing the entry and stay of expatriate workers.

Official sources here said the Indian embassy in Qatar had been advised to provide assistance to Indian workers, who would be affected by the new laws, in their efforts to regularise their stay there.

The new regulations, awaiting ratification by the Amir of Qatar, will affect (i) those who left their sponsors to take up employment with other employers; (ii) those who purchased visas through agents in India and are working in Qatar with employers other than their sponsors; (iii) those who purchased visas in India and on arrival in Qatar are unemployed; and (iv) those who entered Qatar on visa visas and are staying there and have taken up employment.

The Qatar Government has announced that all those foreigners who are not working directly under their sponsors have to apply to the Immigration authorities within one month from May 11, 1960, for regularisation of their sponsorships.

According to a press note issued by the External Affairs Ministry, the Indian Charge d'Affaires in Doha had met the authorities in the Interior Ministry as well as the Labour Minister in the Government of Qatar regarding these new measures.

The practical difficulties which Indian workers might face during implementation of these measures have been pointed out to them and the need for sympathetic consideration by the Qatar Government of the cases involving Indian workers has been emphasised in view of the friendly relations between the two countries and the fact that the Indians have toiled hard in various spheres of activities aimed at economic development of that country.

The authorities in Qatar have informed the Indian Charge d'Affaires that the new measures are intended to ensure maximum internal security and to stop unscrupulous agents. They also stated that these measures were not directed against Indian workers but were intended to apply to all foreign workers in Qatar. The Charge d'Affaires was also assured that due consideration would be given to the Indian nationals who had all along been hard working, peace-loving and helpful.

EAST AFRICAN FIRM CONTINUES TO HIRE SKILLED INDIANS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 26 May 80 p 3

[Text] / NAIROBI, May 25 (PTI)—The East African Power and Lighting Company Limited continues to import skilled manpower from India and the United Kingdom despite occasional denials by the company and its officials that 'it has no expatriates.'

The importation of expatriates was necessary due to 'persistent shortage' of skilled manpower in the domestic market, Mr Gecau, Chairman of the company, observed.

And the overseas recruiting exercise, he felt, was likely to continue following 'high level consultations' in New Delhi as well as in Nairobi.

BHEL AS AGENT

The Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, a public sector undertaking, would, under an agreement, 'act as our agent in India in staff recruitment matters in the future,' Mr Gecau disclosed.

The United Kingdom, on the other hand, continued to be a comparatively 'expensive market' and the company's recruitment efforts there last year 'proved futile', the official added.

Mr Gecau welcomed the creation of a separate Ministry of Energy by President Arap Moi as the 'most significant development' of 1979 in that it would facilitate the evolution of a national energy policy which the company's directors had consistently advocated as a matter of high national priority in the face of mounting international energy crisis.

C80: 4220

MINISTER ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR PARADEEP STEEL PLANT

Madras THE HINDU in English 26 May 80 p 9

[Text]

BIHUBANESWAR, May 26
A three million tonne on-shore steel plant estimated to cost Rs 2,500 crores would be set up at Paradeep in Orissa, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, Union Minister in-charge of Steel and Mines, announced here today.

Addressing a press conference immediately after his arrival for a three-day poll campaign for the Congress in Mr. Mukherjee said the proposed steel plant would be financed cent per cent by foreign credit, which would be repaid by the export of finished products.

He would take the "formal" approval of the Union Cabinet for the project on receipt of a report from the public sector MECON (Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants) on the comparative merits of sites.

According to the MECON report, expected to be received within a week, the Paradeep

site is likely to cost Rs 90 crores, less, he said.

Mr. Mukherjee said three offers of foreign collaboration and credit for the proposed steel plant were now being examined by the Government. These offers included two from West Germany and one from Canada. The most competitive of these would be accepted by the Government, he said.

A technical collaboration agreement would be signed between the French and the Indian Governments for the Rs 1,600 crore alumina and aluminium plant to be set up at Koraput in Orissa. The two countries had already signed the protocol for setting up the complex, he added.

Under the protocol, the project would be entirely financed by the French Government, and a part of the credit would be paid back by exporting alumina/aluminium, Mr. Mukherjee said.—PTI

CSO: 4220

ENGINEERING INDUSTRY AGAINST COMPETING WITH WEST EUROPE

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 24 May 80 p 5

[Text] Indian companies prefer to play a complementary role to those in the developed market economies, rather than compete with them, said Mr S L Kirloskar at the Conference on Cooperation between West Europe and the Indian Engineering Industry held in Rotterdam on Tuesday.

Delivering the keynote address at the conference organised by the Association of Indian Engineering Industry (AIEI) at the Rotterdam Trade Fair, the chairman of the Kirloskar group advocated that European companies farm out manufacturing operations for a variety of engineering products among Indian companies.

By doing this, the European companies could take advantage of lower manufacturing costs in India and ensure their competitiveness in the international markets, Mr Kirloskar said. He also suggested farming out of research and development projects and consultancy assignments to Indian firms.

The action plan adopted at the conference calls for increased interaction between European and Indian companies, and increased "pressure" for third country project cooperation on companies which are associates, principals or subsidiaries.

The conference was attended by 150 delegates, including representatives of European prime contractors, and contracting, manufacturing and consultancy companies.

COUNCIL TO CONSIDER SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN IN AUGUST

Madras THE HINDU in English 26 May 80 p 6

[Text]

NEW DELHI, May 24.

The Planning Commission will prepare a 'short document' indicating a framework for the Sixth Five Year Plan and it will be placed before a meeting of the National Development Council to be convened early in August this year for its consideration.

Dr M. S. Swaminathan, acting Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission said this while addressing a gathering of the Forum of Financial Writers here.

"After that we can go ahead with confidence to prepare a plan document."

Dr Swaminathan took the occasion to refute criticisms that the Planning Commission was nothing more than a department of the Government. This was neither fair nor correct, he said.

The Planning Commission, in its texture and composition should be a high-level professional organisation which should help to convert the political will of the Government into materially sound development programmes. "We hope the Commission will always remain so," he said.

PROPOSED GROWTH RATE NOT UNREALISTIC

Replying to questions on the proposed annual growth rate of 8 per cent, Dr. Manmohan Singh, Member-Secretary of the Commission, said the rate was not an "over-ambitious" or unrealistic working hypothesis. It is our mandate to see that we find ways and

means to accelerate the rate. If the country needs a much higher rate of growth it will not be denied. If there were practical means of raising it, these will be explored by the Commission."

The Commission had now undertaken a detailed process of resource calculation and it was his hope that when it was completed,

it would be as realistic as anybody would want it to be. "If you want a still higher rate of growth, there must be political commitment."

Dr Manmohan Singh said that the 8 per cent growth rate was decided upon after discussions with various working groups of the Commission and this was considered to be "the best available number". While the Indian economy was operating under severe stress and constraints and there had been considerable deterioration in the balance of payments, the real crisis was not the availability of resources but the state of management of the economy. The presence of a heavy under-utilisation of capacities in the system had brought about this crisis.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Answering a question on the balance of payments situation resulting from high oil prices, Dr. Manmohan Singh said there was no need to take an alarmist view. On the contrary there was every reason to hope that if "we manage our affairs with determination, it would be possible to set a much better mileage out of our system."

He however pointed out that the situation today was not the

same as it was in late 1978 when oil prices started going up. At that time, thanks to a boom in international trade and the accelerated developmental programmes undertaken by the oil-producing countries, India's exchange resources went up both because of the higher prices earned by its exports and the flow of remittances from Indians who had migrated in search of jobs to the oil-rich countries.

Today, economic activity in the oil-producing countries was slowing down and the outlook on the export front was not very cheerful. However, there was still

enough liquidity in the international banking system and the surplus of the organisation of petroleum exporting countries was still as high as \$100 billions. There was enough scope for re-nalising this surplus.

EXPORT POLICY NEEDS TO BE RESTRUCTURED

Putting the colossal task facing India in respect of balance of payments in proper perspective, Dr. Manmohan Singh, said "I think international trade accounts for 10 to 11 per cent of our gross national product. The oil prices are going to stay high if not go up still higher and our country's oil import bill may go upto Rs. 11,000 crores in the next few years. Whatever strategy you may adopt in the short term, there is need for restructuring our export policies. We ought to be working hard here in the next two or three years."

Dr. Swaminathan, while stressing the necessity to step up and maintain food production within the country at high levels to ensure that foodgrain imports did not eat up the exchange reserves, said that the outlook here was not gloomy. He expected the acreage under irrigated area to go up above the present 30 per cent.

The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation had also taken a cheerful view of the prospects for stepping up food production and had said that 50 per cent of the increase in production in South East Asia in the next few years would be from India. The thrust in the new plan would therefore, have to be on agriculture and irrigation.

On employment generation, Dr. Swaminathan said that the task ahead was staggering since about 25 million more people would be joining the country's work force by 1985. Out of this only seven millions would be absorbed in the organised sector while the remaining would have to find jobs in the unorganised sector.

"What we are trying to do is to have a plethora of projects. We are trying to see whether we can condense them. The questions engaging the attention of the Planning Commission were how to integrate rural development and rural employment and make rural employment an instrument of accelerating economic growth rather than employment generation per se.

CSO: 4220

NAXALITES REPORTEDLY DIFFER ON PRC DEVELOPMENTS

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 6 Jun 80 p 3

[text]

While several Naxalite groups, including those who are pro-Lin Biao, have condemned the "rehabilitation" of Lin Shaoqi, the CPI (M-L) controlled by Mr Satyanarain Singh, has not yet made up its mind on the issue. A spokesman of this group said in Calcutta on Wednesday that the party would have to study all the relevant facts which had led to the rehabilitation of the former Chinese Head of State before it could decide whether the Chinese Communist Party had done the correct thing. He said that all these years, the party had been told that Liu was "a hidden traitor and a scab". Now these allegations are being described as "a frame-up".

The spokesman said that the CPI (M-L) had accepted the charges levelled by the Chinese against the Gang of Four and Lin Biao. But Liu Shaoqi's affair was different. Nor is the CPI (M-L) willing to accept the view that Liu's rehabilitation implied criticism of Mao Zedong simply because Liu was

removed from all positions of power during Mao's regime.

The CPI (M) however seems to believe that Liu's rehabilitation meant a virtual admission of the fact that Mao had made mistakes in the later period of his life. During informal contacts with the CPI (M), the Chinese leaders are said to have admitted that they had made wrong assessments in some cases, like giving undue prominence to the Naxalites in the late 1960s. The Chinese had also clearly stated that they would like to establish closer relations with the CPI (M). The CPI (M) is likely to react favourably to this move. In the past, it had described the Chinese party as "Left adventurist" and had held it responsible for encouraging the Naxalites and disrupting the CPI (M).

Meanwhile, the CPI (M-L) has urged the CPI (M) and other anti-authoritarian parties to observe a day of protest on June 26. It was on this day in 1973 that the Emergency was declared.

CSO: 4220

PAPER REPORTS COMPOSITION OF TAMIL NADU CABINET

Madras THE HINDU in English 9 Jun 80 pp 1, 12

(Text) Biographical Details

MADRAS, June 8.

An 18-member AIADMK Ministry, headed by Mr. M. G. Ramachandran, will be sworn in tomorrow. There are seven new faces including a woman.

All the ex-Ministers remaining in the party, except Mr. R. Soundararajan, have found a place in the Cabinet.

Among the newcomers are Dr. H. V. Hande, MLC, who narrowly lost to the DMK President, Mr. M. Karunanidhi, at Anna Nagar in the Assembly poll and Mr. S. Thirunavukkrasu, Deputy Speaker in the dissolved Assembly.

Mr. Ramachandran met the Governor, Mr. Prabbudas Patwardi, tonight at Raj Bhavan and submitted the list of Ministers. He was accompanied by Messrs. V. R. Nedunchezian, S. D. Somasundaram, S. Ramachandran and C. Aranganayagam.

The Chief Minister-designate told pressmen that he would submit a second list of Ministers some time later. He hinted that he might announce the expansion of Cabinet before the start of the legislature session.

The swearing-in ceremony will be held at Kalaiwanar Arangan at 12 noon tomorrow.

The following is the list of Ministers and their portfolios:

Mr. M. G. Ramachandran (Chief Minister) Public, General Administration, Indian Administrative Service, District Revenue Officials, Deputy Collectors, Police, Prevention of Corruption, Public Works Department and Establishment matters relating to PWD.

Mr. V. R. Nedunchezian Finance, Planning, Legislature, Elections, Food, Fisheries, Backward Classes Youth Service Corps, Cloth and Price Control, Ex-Servicemen, Mr. S. Ramachandran Electricity, Iron and Steel control.

Mr. K. A. Krishnaswami Rural Industries including Village and Cottage Industries, Small Industries, Milk Production, Dairy Development and Registration.

Mr. S. D. Somasundaram Revenue, Commercial Taxes, Excise and Census.

Mr. C. Aranganayagam Education, Technical Education, Official Language.

Mr. R. M. Veerappan Information and Publicity, Film Technology, Tourism, Tourism Development Corporation, Cinematograph Act, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, Forest, Cinchona, Mines, Grant of Liquor Permits.

Mr. K. Kalimuthu Agriculture, Agro Refinance, Agro Engineering Wing.

Mr. C. Ponnaiyan Law, Courts, Prisons, Legislation on Weights and Measures, Registration of Companies, Debt Relief including legislation on Money-Lending and Chits and Cooperation.

Mr. P. Kolandaivelu Municipal Administration, Panchayats, Panchayat Unions, Community Development, Rural Indebtedness, Bhoo dan, Gramdhan, Highways.

Mr. S. Raghavanandam Labour Housing, Slum Clearance, Statistics, Water Supply and Drainage Board, Town Planning, Accommodation Control.

Dr. H. V. Hande Health.

Mr. K. Raja Mohammed Agro Services Cooperative Societies, Irrigation including Minor Irrigation, Water Board.

Mr. S. Muthuswamy Transport
Nationalised Transport, Motor Ve-
hicles Act, Ports.

Mr. S. Thirunavukkarasu Large-
Scale Industries, Mines and Tes-
tiles.

Mr. S. N. Rajendran Handloom,
excluding Khadi, Prohibition, ex-
cluding grant of liquor permits
and passports.

Mr. M. V. Jayaramsamy, Horti-
cultural, Stationery, Printing, Go-
vernment Press, Newspaper Con-
trol, Hill Tribes, Bonded Labour,
Employment and Training.

Mrs. Gomathi Srinivasan Social
Welfare, including Women and
Children's Welfare, Animal Hus-
bandry, Beggar Homes, Orphan-
ages, Indian Overseas, Refugees,
Evacuees, Correctional Adminis-
tration.

Biographical Details

V.R. Nedunchezian--Known as 'Navalar' to his party-men and admirers, Mr V.R. Nedunchezian is back as No. 2 in the Tamil Nadu Cabinet, a position he held under C.N. Annadurai and Mr M. Karunanidhi. Now the General Secretary of the AIADMK, he was elected to the Assembly first in 1962 and during that term he functioned as the Leader of the Opposition.

Second to MGR in age too, Mr Nedunchezian who is 60, became Minister in 1967 when Mr Annadurai formed the first DMK Government. He continued to be Minister till the Karunanidhi Ministry was dismissed in 1976. On the eve of the 1977 Assembly poll, he and some other leaders broke away from the DMK and formed a new party, 'Makkal Dramavida Munnerta Kazhagam,' which later merged with the AIADMK. He succeeded MGR as the party's General Secretary when the latter decided to quit the post some time after becoming the Chief Minister.

S. Ramachandran--Engineer-turned politician, Mr S. Ramachandran, commonly referred to as 'Panruti Ramachandran' by the name of the constituency he represents, has been having a berth in successive Cabinets since 1969 when he was inducted by Mr M. Karunanidhi. It was during his tenure as Transport Minister that the monolithic nationalised transport network in Tamil Nadu was split into several public corporations, an innovation that has paid rich dividends.

Quitting his job as Assistant Engineer of the Electricity Board in 1966, Mr Ramachandran took to politics and got elected to the Assembly in 1967. Even as a ministerial colleague, he was known to have differences with Mr Karunanidhi and in 1976 was expelled from the DMK, along with the film actor, Mr S.S. Rajendran and others, for alleged anti-party activities. Later he joined the AIADMK.

in the first MGR Cabinet, Mr Ramachandran, who is 43, held the sensitive subject, Electricity.

K.A. Krishnaswami--Forty-eight-year-old K.A. Krishnaswami hails from a family of farmers in Coimbatore district. Actively associated with the Dravidian movement from his student days, he courted arrest during the anti-Hindi agitation. After serving as leader of the AIADMK group in the Rajya Sabha for a term from 1972, he returned to State politics and got elected to the Legislative Council and joined the Cabinet in May 1978. Mr Krishnaswami defeated the former DMK Minister, Mr S.J. Sadiq Pasha in Thousand Lights constituency in the recent election.

S.D. Somasundaram--Mr S.D. Somasundaram, who joined the MGR Cabinet in May 1978 when it was expanded, had represented Thanjavur in the Lok Sabha for three successive terms. He was elected to the Legislative Council in the biennial elections in 1978. He contested the Assembly poll from Pattukottai constituency and defeated Mr A.R. Marimuthu, Congress (I) leader in the dissolved House.

R.M. Veerappan--A film producer, Mr R.M. Veerappan (54), jumped into the thick of politics when MGR, with whom he was closely associated in the cinema field, broke away from the DMK and founded the AIADMK and was made Minister in 1977. He was later elected to the Upper House.

Mr Veerappan was with the drama troupe of TKS brothers in the forties and in 1953 joined the MGR's ensemble. He was connected with the self-respect movement in EVR.

C. Aranganayagam--Forty-nine-year-old C. Aranganayagam has the distinction of possessing two professional degrees, B.T. and B.L. He has courted arrest during the anti-Hindi agitation. He was elected to the Assembly in 1974 from Coimbatore West constituency in a prestigious contest--one of the earliest poll victories of the AIADMK. He has retained the seat in both the 1977 and 1980 elections.

C. Ponnaiyan--Mr. C. Ponnaiyan (38), who hails from a family of agriculturists, is a lawyer and has appeared for MGR and other memorialists before the Sarkaria Commission. Joining the DMK in his student days, he took part in the agitations organised by the party against Hindi imposition and price rise.

P. Kulandaivelu--Forty-two-year-old P. Kulandaivelu also from a family of farmers, took his Law degree from the Madras Law College. He suffered jail term for taking part in the anti-Hindi agitation. He was Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation in the previous MGR Ministry.

S. Raghavanandam--A labour leader, Mr S. Raghavanandam (63), has been an active trade unionist since 1940 and had undergone imprisonment several times. He was Secretary of the AIADMK's labour wing when he joined the MGR Cabinet in 1977. A member of the Legislative Council, Mr Raghavanandam has been entrusted with Labour and Housing portfolios which he held before.

Dr. H.V. Hande--Known to be an "indomitable critic" of the Government, Dr H.V. Hande (52), has been a legislator for about 15 years. He was first elected to the Legislative Council in 1964 and then to the Assembly in 1967. In 1971, he was returned to Assembly for another term. Now he is a member of the Legislative Council representing the Madras District Graduates constituency. Joining the Swatantra Party in 1965, he came into close contact with Rajaji and became his ardent follower. He was the Leader of the Swatantra group in the Assembly during 1971-76. He is now the Organising Secretary (headquarters) of the AIADMK.

K. Kalimathu--Mr K. Kalimathu is a graduate and has suffered jail term for participating in the anti-Hindi agitation. His speeches in the Legislature were always brief but to the point.

Raja Mohamed--A member of the Legislative Council, Mr K. Raja Mohammed who is 37, took an active part in political movements even as a student. A law graduate, he was Secretary of the Madras Corporation Council before he contested the 1977 Lok Sabha elections, though unsuccessfully. MGR took him into his Cabinet a few months later and gave him the responsibility of being the Leader of the Upper House despite his young age.

S. Muthuswami--An agriculturist and a fleet owner, Mr Muthuswamy took an active part in politics from student days and is a member of the AIADMK General Council. He was a member of the dissolved Assembly and was elected from the Erode constituency this time.

S. Tirunavukkarasu--Thirty-one-year-old S. Thirunavukkarasu has handled difficult situations firmly without being harsh as Deputy Speaker. He now represents Arantangi.

S.N. Rajendran--S.N. Rajendran, who has been elected from Tuticorin, is a 45-year-old advocate. A powerful speaker, he is the organiser of the Tirunelveli District unit of the AIADMK and a member of the party's General Council.

M. Vijayasarithi--Twenty-six-year-old Mr Vijayasarithi is the youngest member of the new Ministry. As a student of the Presidency College from where he took his B.A. degree, he took active part in politics. He belongs to a family of agriculturists and has been elected from Arkonam Reserved constituency.

CSO: 4220

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERS TELL WATER SUPPLY PLANS

Madras THE HINDU in English 26 May 80 p 9

[Text]

The three day all-India conference of Chief Engineers of Public Health which concluded here yesterday resolved to ensure coverage of 100 per cent of the population with water supply facility in respect of all Class I cities with one million population, with an overall coverage of 80 per cent of the targeted population estimated population as on 1990 minus the population covered in 1980 during the decade 1981-1990.

Regarding sanitation, a modest 25 per cent coverage of population in rural areas was considered realistic.

Mr. K. K. Srivatsava, Adviser to the Planning Commission presiding recommended that national and State level apex bodies be formed for policy formulation and performance audit. He suggested that the Ministry of Works and Housing prepare a paper defining the magnitude of the problem, the targets for the decade, the resources needed, and the strategy to be adopted.

Appropriate agencies must be set up to obtain short-term loans through commercial banks so that the dependence on Plan funds could be reduced. As far as water supply schemes increased financial contribution by community involvement from the initial stages of schemes was suggested.

Regarding urban water supply and sewerage projects, the conference recommended that the gaps could be partially met by constituting a revolving fund.

The financial viability of such schemes could be improved by encouraging house service connections, metering of water supply connections and levying charges for sewerage connections as was being done in the Punjab.

The conference, inter alia, called for revision of outmoded codes, rules and procedures and rationalisation of the audit system to encourage initiative and better performance.

CHEAPER SANITATION SYSTEMS NEEDED

Delivering the valedictory address of the conference on Saturday Mr. I. J. Naidu, Adviser to the Tamil Nadu Governor, called for the formulation of low-cost systems to ensure sanitation facilities to the entire population within a short time.

The Adviser said sanitation, based on the water-borne sewerage system which was adopted by the developed countries was costly and ranged from Rs. 400 to 500 per capita. Hardly five crores of the country's 60-crore population had so far been covered by such a system and it would be difficult to provide sanitation in rural areas based on this costly method. He felt, therefore, that low cost sanitation systems like the "pit latrines" advocated by Mahatma Gandhi would be suitable to the country.

The United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, he said, were exploring the feasibility of a pilot project for 100 medium towns in India to develop a suitable low cost sanitation system and expressed the hope that it would be expedited.

Mr. Naidu said that even if 80 per cent of the urban and 50 per cent of the rural population were provided with sanitation facilities during this decade, it would be a significant achievement.

NEGLECT OF MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS

Mr. Naidu drew the attention of the participants to the "neglect" of operation and maintenance as-

pects of systems and said schemes were often taken up without planning for adequate and trained manpower and sufficient resources

to maintain the systems. In most parts of our country the responsibility was given to municipalities and panchayats which did not have much resources, he pointed out.

Even where the local bodies were financially sound, technical guidance would have to be given to them for operating and maintaining the schemes.

Mr. Naidu expressed happiness that Tamil Nadu was fully geared to implement water supply schemes. The villages and hamlets had been surveyed and divided into six categories viz. 3,500 habitations with no source, 2000 centres where only non-potable water was available, 6000 habitations with potable water sources but which were non-perennial, 5,000 habitations where water was both potable and perennial but not protected, 1,100 villages where water was available within one km. and 29,000 villages which had good sources within their areas.

The Government would be covering all the villages in the first two categories shortly. A similar analysis of the towns had also been done and the State was to cover them in a planned manner with the assistance of the I.D. Financial assistance from the World Bank was expected shortly.

PROVISIONS OF TRIPURA TRIBALS ACT STRUCK DOWN

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 24 May 80 p 14

[Text]

AGARTALA, May 23.—A division bench of Gauhati High Court comprising Mr Justice N. Iyotombi Singh and Mr Justice B. L. Hansaria, today upheld the Constitutional validity of the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Act, but the judges struck down certain vital provisions, reports UNI.

The Act was challenged in the Agartala branch of the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution by two petitioners, Mr Gopal Chandra Das and the Amra Sanggall organization.

Mr Justice Iyotombi observed that the Act had been assailed on two grounds: that it was beyond the competence of the Tripura legislature and that it was also a colourable piece of legislation. These questions were answered in the negative, he said. Dismissing the petitions, he held that the impugned Act was a valid piece of legislation but clause (D) of sub-section (2) of Section 35 relating to licensing for trade purposes was invalid.

Mr Justice Iyotombi noted that the impugned Act had been enacted constituting an autonomous district comprising a compact tribal area where the population was predominantly tribal. In 468 "mouzas" included in the tribal areas specified in the first schedule to the Act, the tribal population would be about 71.37% of the total population in the State.

Mr Justice Hansaria, upholding the validity of the Act, struck down the proviso to Section 5 and the words "and in such notification shall specify the constituencies to be reserved for Scheduled Tribes" in Section 6(2) and Section 33(2) D.

Mr Justice Hansaria, upholding the validity of the Act, referring

to section 33(1) (D), the judge observed that the Act had definitely aimed at allowing the people living in predominantly tribal areas of the State a genuine say in managing a large number of matters which affected them directly and vitally.

The judges in separate judgments delivered and placed on the

records, declared invalid Clause (D) of Sub-section 2 of Section 35 of the impugned Act. But there was a difference of opinion so far as the validity of the proviso to Section 5 of the Act and its related provision in Section 6(2) were concerned. Other provisions of the Act were declared valid. They, therefore, held that the records be placed before the Chief Justice for the opinion of a third judge on the difference of opinion.

NEW NORTHEAST REBEL GROUP HEADQUARTERED IN BURMA

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 27 May 80 p 15

[Text] Shillong, May 26--A new underground organisation of rebels called "Nammot," comprising Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura, has been formulated with headquarters in northern Burma, it is learnt.

Extremist groups in the region have established liaison with the organisation and they are said to have agreed on setting up an independent federal state in the region.

The chief of Nammot is the pro-Chinese rebel leader, Mr T. Muivah, who was some time ago ousted from the leadership of the underground Naga organisation and was placed under house arrest. He staged a comeback on December through a bloody coup.

The self-exiled Naga rebel leader, Mr Phiso, has expressed his disapproval of Nammot's objective of forming an independent state.

Earlier, two other organisations called the Seven Units Liberation Army, comprising five states and the two Union territories of the north-eastern region, and the "United States of Assam" were formed with the objective of creating an independent state in the region through an armed rebellion.

Arunachal Pradesh's chief minister, Mr Gegong Apang, said recently that propaganda pamphlets calling for the setting up of a United States of Assam in the region had been in circulation in several parts of the Union territory. People had been invited to join the guerilla training programme to attain the United States of Assam.

In addition, the Amra Bangali and the Anand Marg have also been circulating leaflets calling for "Bengalification."

With the exception of Nammot, the other organisations are strongly opposed to communists. The CPI has charged them with having started separatist movements with a view to halting the advance of communism in Tripura, West Bengal and Assam.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES ROAD PROJECTS FOR NORTHEAST

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 24 May 80 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, May 23.—The Ministry of Shipping and Transport has approved a number of road projects in Assam and in other north-eastern States. This includes the construction of 1,400 km of roads and 80 bridges in inaccessible areas along the border at a cost of Rs 54 crores under the special road programme. An amount of Rs 16 crores has already been spent.

Other important projects to be financed include the Tupaimuk-Kolasib road in Mizoram and the Kohima-Mokokchung road in Nagaland at a cost of Rs 12 crores.

Among the completed projects in Assam are the Gangadhar Bridge and approaches, widening of National Highway 37 in stretches from Goalpara in the west to Saikachhat in the east and raising of the National Highway around Burapahar submerged by the Brahmaputra.

A number of works which are at various stages of construction include the Jorhat and Sibsagar bypasses in Assam and widening of Gauhati-Shillong and Numaligarh-Dimapur-Kohima-Imphal roads serving Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura. In addition to developmental work about Rs 2 crores are spent every year on maintenance and repairs of national highways in the region.

In all, projects worth Rs 110 crores from various Central sector road funds have been approved by the Central Government since the beginning of Fourth Plan for the development of the road communication system in the north-eastern region. Of this, about Rs 87 crores have been spent till March on improvement work on the national highways. These include widening of single lanes to double lanes, strengthening of carriageways, construction of bridges, culverts and approaches.

The Centre has also sanctioned projects against proposals worked out by North-Eastern Council costing nearly Rs 40 crores for construction and improvement of about 1,500 km of roads. A provision was made in the draft 1978-83 Plan for about Rs 80 crores for new NEC schemes, including construction of a second bridge over the Brahmaputra at Silghat. The bridge

is estimated to cost Rs 30 crores. The provision of Rs 80 crores for new schemes is expected to be incorporated in the new Plan.

Work on road development in the region is also being carried out by the Border Roads Organization which is expected to spend over Rs 60 crores during the current year.

The total length of national highways in the region is about 2,300 km, 60% of which is already double lane.

While the population of the region is approximately 3.5% of the country's population, the length of national highways is about 8% vis-a-vis the rest of the country.

CSO: 4220

MAJOR AVIATION PROJECTS REPORTED IN NORTHEAST REGION

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 26 May 80 p 15

[Text] New Delhi, May 25 (PTI): The Central Public Department (CPWD) of the ministry of works and housing has taken up major aviation works in Assam and the other north-eastern states.

The runway at Gauhati airport has been strengthened at a cost of Rs. 93 lakhs to make it suitable for receiving Boeing-737. In view of the increasing air traffic, the government has sanctioned another Rs. 107 lakhs to upgrade pavements to make it suitable for the operation of Airbus services also, says an official press release.

Simultaneously, the terminal building at the airport is being extended at a cost of Rs. 33 lakhs. A new control tower and technical block costing Rs. 14 lakhs has also been sanctioned.

At Jorhat, a new technical building has been recently completed at a cost of Rs. 14 lakhs and the work of construction of the apron and the taxi track at a cost of Rs. 9 lakhs is in progress.

Runway Extension

The work on the extension of the runway and taxi track at Mohanbari at a cost of Rs. 153 lakhs has also been sanctioned.

The extension and widening of the runway and the strengthening of the apron and taxi track has been taken up at the Agartala aerodrome.

In spite of the difficult supply position of cement and other materials, efforts are being made to accelerate the progress and complete the work. On completion of this project, it will be possible to extend Boeing-737 service to Agartala.

More post offices: The P and T department has prepared a plan to open 200 post offices in the rural areas in the north-eastern region during 1980-81.

Some 300 villages will be provided with postal counter facilities through mobile post offices and 2,000 letterboxes will be installed in various places in this area. Employment opportunities will be created for 300 people, who will be appointed as extra departmental agents during the year.

Post office buildings are under construction at 14 stations including Dibrong, Dergaon, Jowai Barpeta, Luming and Aizawl.

Head post office buildings at Tinsukia and Karimganj Bazar have been completed. Besides, a new building for the postmaster-general's office at Shillong is nearing completion.

Seventy staff quarters for postal employees are under construction at different stations including Margherita, Pakiagram, Imphal, Mangaldor, Shillong and Aizawl. At present, there are 884 staff quarters in the northeastern region.

CSO: 4220

PANEL PLANS CONFERENCE ON MINORITY WELFARE

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 27 May 80 p 1

[Text]

NEW DELHI, May 26 (UNI).

THE high-power panel to go into the utilisation of fiscal incentives and facilities by the minorities and the scheduled castes and tribes will soon call a conference of chief secretaries of states to enlist their full co-operation in its task.

The panel chairman, Dr. Seyid Muhammad, told newsmen that much of the work relating to the panel would lie in the states. Their co-operation was essential to make its task a success.

He said though the panel had been given three months' time, it might take at least a year to finish its work.

Dr. Muhammad was meeting newsmen after the first meeting of the panel today.

The member-secretary of the panel, Mr. Khurshid Alam Khan, told newsmen that by the term minorities, it was meant to cover religious minorities, like Muslims, Christians, Sikhs and Parsis.

CONG. (I) PLEDGE

He said there had been complaints, particularly from Muslim and Christian organisations and individuals, that they had not been able to avail themselves of various facilities extended by the government and the banks for the weaker sections. He deplored these communities and the Harijans and tribals as the weakest among the weaker sections.

Asked if any specific quota would be recommended by the panel in regard to loans and licences, he said that it would consider what were the present constraints and would suggest their removal.

Mr. Khan said the appointment of the panel was nothing but an implementation of the promise made by the

Congress (I) in its election manifesto for the Lok Sabha poll.

The minorities wing of the Congress (I) had thought of this proposal, which was approved by the manifesto committee and later by the Congress (I) working committee.

He was sure that the government, wedded to the welfare of the weaker sections and the minorities, would give due weight to the panel's recommendations. Mr. Khan said there would be no overlapping between the functions of the panel and those of the minorities commission and the scheduled castes commissioner since it would only limit its work to the utilisation of fiscal incentives offered by the government by these sections.

Besides the home minister, Mr. Zail Singh, who inaugurated the panel, other Central ministers present were: Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, Mr. P. Shiv Shankar and Mr. P. C. Sethi.

In his opening address, Mr. Zail Singh said that planned development undertaken by the country since independence had brought about considerable improvement in the lot of the scheduled castes and tribes. But there was a general feeling that these facilities did not reach the villages.

Minorities too suffered from complex difficulties. He hoped that the panel would go into the various bottlenecks and impediments suffered by them and make a thorough field-study. He assured that the panel's recommendations would be fully implemented.

PT adds: The panel set up by the government of India to go into the question of how far the various weaker sections had benefited from the fiscal and policies of the Central and state governments.

The members of the panel include Mr. L. Bullish, Mr. Hokshe Sema, Mr. Arvind Netam, Mr. N. C. Parashar, Dr. Gopal Singh and Mr. L. D. Jawaharaj.

PROGRESS, PROBLEMS OF OIL COMMISSION DISCUSSED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 27 May 80 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, May 26--The imminence of a further hike in oil prices by the OPEC countries has lent added urgency to the work of the committee set up by the petroleum ministry to draw up a plan for the intensification of exploration operations.

This is perhaps all that the government can do--besides trying to solve the Assam problem to make the oilfields operational in that state--to check the runaway rise in the oil import bill which is expected to cross the Rs. 5,000-crore mark.

All efforts are being made to complete the committee's report in about a couple of months, but before the document is finalised, some decisions involving policy will have to be taken.

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) carries out all exploratory operations on its own--barring in a few sectors where foreign services have been hired. At the present pace of development of its own capacity and the expansion of exploration drive, it will be possible for the ONGC to do the job on its own. But it may not be the case with the intensification of the drive now being planned.

Soon, the government will be faced with the question whether and to what extent outside assistance will have to be arranged and in what form--whether private foreign companies and contractors will be associated with the exploration drive.

Obviously in the present situation the government cannot afford to be squeamish on this question because the overriding problem before it is how to keep the oil import bill within reasonable bounds. This is the thinking in the petroleum ministry and the government willy nilly will have to fall in with it.

The government will not only have to hire services from abroad but also equipment. At present, the ONGC is more or less self-sufficient. Through a continuous process of acquiring technological knowhow, it has been able to telescope over a hundred years of experience and knowledge into a brief period of two decades. It is one of the few oil companies in the world engaged in every aspect of oil exploration, drilling and production.

The ONGC operates 16 geological parties, five gravity-magnetic parties and 26 seismic parties on land in different parts of the country. The seismic parties are equipped with the latest digital seismic acquisition system and different types of gadgets including vibrators.

A lot of equipment, including deep-drilling rigs, is being manufactured in India by other organisations in collaboration with reputed oilfield equipment manufacturers elsewhere and these are being made use of by the ONGC besides the imported drilling rigs and other equipment.

The plan apparently is to intensify the exploration drive both offshore and onshore, but it seems that the hopes for a major oil find are being pinned on the continental shelf along India's long coastline. The first well in the Bombay High offshore area was drilled in February 1974 and the result was the discovery of a large field.

This discovery gave considerable fillip to the exploratory efforts offshore. Today, the ONGC is operating five rigs in the offshore areas and has made some significant discoveries.

It is now planned to drill offshore wells in Kutch, Bengal and the Kerala-I accadive region as well as in structures in deeper waters of the Cambay basin. Among the deep-sea drillings, a well bored in the Krishan-Godavari offshore region has given encouraging indications. The depth of water at this location is more than 260 metres. At present, another deep-sea location off Kasaragod on the Kerala coast is being drilled. Hopes of a major oil find are also being attached to the Andaman offshore region.

CSO: 4220

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES EIGHT SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 4 Jun 80 p 1

[Text]

NEW DELHI, June 3.—Mr K. P. A. Menon has been appointed Defence Secretary and his position as Secretary in the Department of Defence Production and Defence Supplies has been taken over by Mr A. B. Malik of the U.P. cadre. Mr Menon belongs to the West Bengal cadre.

These are among the eight changes in the rank of Secretary announced today, the largest number in a single day.

An official announcement says that Mr G. S. Sial, IAS (U.P.—1948) has been appointed Secretary, Minorities Commission. Mr S. Samadkar, IAS (West Bengal—1949) has been appointed Secretary, Ministry of Steel, Mines and Coal in place of Mr Mantosh Sondhi.

Mr J. N. Tewari, IAS (U.P.—1949) has been appointed Secretary, Department of Official Language,

relieving Mr Kripa Narain, Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, of his additional charge of that department.

Mr A. C. Bandopadhyay, IAS (Orissa—1949), Chairman of the Damodar Valley Corporation, has been appointed Secretary, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Ministry of Home Affairs. He will succeed Mr Maheshwar Prasad who is being reverted to the State cadre.

Mr Mohinder Singh, IAS (Rajasthan—1950) has been appointed Secretary, Ministry of Shipping, in place of Mr S. V. Ranade who is reverting to the State cadre.

Mr D. V. Kapur, Chairman of the Thermal Power Corporation, has been appointed Secretary, Department of Power, Ministry of Energy and Irrigation, in place of Mr N. B. Prasad.

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

ALUMINUM PRODUCTION SHORT--Aluminium shares have lost their prominence owing to the serious constraints on the working of factories. Supply of power, which is the main input, is restricted. As a result, a considerable portion of the installed capacity, estimated at 350,000 tonnes, remains idle. The output was at 191,874 tonnes during 1979-80, against an estimated demand for 325,000 tonnes. The shortage has been partly covered by imports at a heavy cost following the sharp rise in the international price of the metal. In the process, the country has been losing foreign exchange. Production during the current year has been unsatisfactory because the supply of power continues to be poor. No improvement is expected till the arrival of monsoon when power generation from the hydel units is likely to increase. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 21 May 80 p 13]

SUGAR OUTPUT DECLINES--The total sugar production during the first seven months of the current sugar year fell by 29 per cent to 38 lakh tonnes against 53.57 lakh tonnes during the like period last year, reports UNI. Production of sugar in April fell steeply by 68 per cent from 7.61 lakh tonnes in 1979 to 2.41 lakh tonnes in 1980, says a press release of Indian Sugar Mills Association. The mills had despatched 4.46 lakh tonnes of sugar for internal consumption and 5,000 tonnes for export during April 1980 against 4.18 lakh tonnes for internal consumption and 50,000 tonnes for export in April 1979. The total offtake in the first seven months in 1979-80 was 30.40 lakh tonnes for internal consumption and 2.39 lakh tonnes for export against 35.77 lakh tonnes for internal consumption and 5.49 lakh tonnes for export during the corresponding period of last season. The closing stock of sugar with the factories at the end of April was about 25.84 lakh tonnes against 45.21 lakh tonnes at the end of April, 1979. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 21 May 80 p 5]

INDIA-TANZANIA AIR PACT--New Delhi, May 21.--India and Tanzania today signed an agreement to begin a weekly air service between the two countries from next month. Under the agreement, the services will be conducted by Air India from any point in India to Dar-Es-Salam and by Air Tanzania from a point in Tanzania to Bombay, Boeing 707s or aircraft with similar capacity will be used. The agreement also gives the two countries flexibility in routing services through any two intermediate points and also any two

points beyond, but without any traffic rights between such points. Tanzania is the sixth African country with which India has reached an air agreement. The other five countries are Kenya, Ghana, Nigeria, Ethiopia, and Zambia. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 22 May 80 p 1]

PIG IRON SUPPLY--Supply of salable pig iron by the Steel Authority of India went down in 1979-80 compared with the previous financial year, according to a statement issued by the Authority in Calcutta on Wednesday. In 1978-79 1,152,164 tonnes were supplied and 899,431 tonnes during the next year. The statement, however, added that supply of pig iron to the Engineering Export Promotion Council had increased from 106,123 tonnes in 1978-79 to 120,629 tonnes in 1979-80. In spite of the extra supply, the export value of cast iron products had gone down from Rs 27.17 crores in 1978-79 to Rs 19 crores in the next year. It claimed that the total supply of pig iron to the eastern region had increased from 350,000 tonnes in 1978-79 to 361,000 tonnes in 1979-80. The statement denied that the supply of pig iron to the eastern region had been stopped since February '80. Supplies to cast iron producers in the eastern region had gone down marginally from 75,000 tonnes in 1978-79 to 73,000 tonnes. But this, the statement said, could not be the reason for a drop in export value of cast iron products by Rs 8 crores from this region during two years. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 22 May 80 p 9]

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX--New Delhi, May 21.--The wholesale price index for all commodities recorded a rise of 16.7% during the financial year ended March 1980, compared to no rise in 1978-79, reports PTI. The official general index of wholesale prices (base 1970-71--100) stood at 216.8 (provisional) at the end of March 1980, compared to 185.8 in 1977-78 and 185.8 in 1978-79. The index which touched the peak level of 230.2 in February remained at that level even at the close of the financial year, according to an official Press Note. The increase of 16.7% in the wholesale price index during 1979-80 is the third highest rate of inflation in the 1970s after a rise of 20.2% in 1973-74 and 25.2% in 1974-75. An analysis of the wholesale price index on sectoral basis reveals that all the major groups registered significant increases during 1979-80 over 1978-79. Consequently the current rise of 16.7% in the all commodities index has been shared by an increase of 13.3% in primary articles, 15.0% in fuel, power, light and lubricants and 19.9% in manufactured products. Beginning with 195.5 in April 1979, the all commodities index continued to rise and reached 222.2 in October 1979. The group wise analysis shows that during the financial year 1979-80 'food articles' rose by 8.1% to touch 186.4 while cereals rose by 9.9%. The index for pulses registered a marginal fall of 1.2%. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 22 May 80 p 13]

AIR TO IRAQ--New Delhi, May 21. Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited (WAPCOS), a Government of India undertaking, has signed an agreement, valued at about \$2.5 millions with the Iraqi Government for rendering technical services for ground water development in that country. The agreement was signed by Mr. A. K. Pal, Chief Engineer, WAPCOS at Baghdad. The company is rendering consultancy services for other projects also in Iraq.--UNI. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 22 May 80 p 1]

INDO-SOVIET RESEARCH PACT--Moscow, June 4, (PTI)--India and the Soviet Union are to conduct joint research in a variety of new scientific fields and exchange scientists and scientific information in the next five years under an agreement signed yesterday. The agreement was signed by Prof Ramalingaswamy, president of the Indian National Academy of Sciences, at the conclusion of the visit by a delegation he led and Academician Anatoly Alexandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The new areas to be covered are outer space, modern geology, mathematics, molecular chemistry and biology, earthquake prediction, low temperature physics and plasma astrophysics. Speaking on the occasion, Prof Ramalingaswamy said co-operation between the two countries entered a new creative partnership with the signing of the agreement. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 5 Jun 80 p 5]

AID FOR CASTES--New Delhi, 28 May--The Union government has decided to grant special Central assistance to the states from the Rs.100-crore provision made for the scheduled castes for 1980-81. A substantial portion of this assistance will be given on the basis of the efforts made by the states to improve the lot of the scheduled castes. The rest will be distributed on the basis of the state's population and backwardness. Instructions have been sent to the state governments in regard to the manner of formulation of the special component plan for the scheduled castes as also its implementation so that the benefits reach the people promptly. The special Central assistance will supplement the allocations in the state plans for the scheduled castes. The special component plan will represent the totality of the state's effort for economic amelioration of the scheduled castes. The quantum of special assistance will be related to the special component plan. The state governments have been told that the outlays in the special component plan should not represent small token provisions, but should be enough to cater to the needs of a substantial number of scheduled castes families. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 29 May 80 p 7]

VISITOR TO CHINA--Calcutta, 29 May--The Communist Party of China "is eager" to develop "party-to-party relationship" with the CPM, just as it is eager to develop a new relationship with India. This is the dominant impression one CPM central committee member, Mr Saroj Mukherjee has brought back from China which he and his wife, Mrs Nanak Mukherjee, M.P., visited earlier this month on an invitation. Mr Mukherjee says his political discussions took place with the people concerned in the CPC's international department. He was told that the CPC would like to revive old inter-party relations snapped over the last decade and a half for "various reasons." Were these "reasons" discussed, especially those related to the 1969-75 period which also coincided with the cultural revolution and when the CPC lent its powerful ideological support to the CPM break-away elements which formed the core of the Naxalite movement? [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 30 May 80 p 5]

PRC MAPPING ERRORS--New Delhi, 29 May--Chinese official maps of 1954 showing the whole of Assam, parts of the Uttrakhand area of UP and the Aksai Chin area as Chinese territories were still in circulation in South-East Asia, according to Prof Rasheeduddin Khan MP. He said yesterday that he would take up the matter with the government. Addressing a press conference, he

displayed a pamphlet with a Chinese map which not only showed several parts of India but the whole of Sikkim, Bhutan, Nepal, Burma, Thailand, the Philippines and the entire Indo-China, including Vietnam and Kampuchea, as Chinese territories. He recalled that Pandit Nehru had taken up the question of these maps of "greater China" with the then Prime Minister of China. Mr Chou En-lai, who had evaded the issue by commenting they were old Manchu maps and the question could be settled by discussions. But the Chinese had not withdrawn these maps as yet, Prof Khan asserted. [Bombay THE TIME OF INDIA in English 30 May 80 p 7]

CIVIC ELECTIONS POSTPONED--Bombay, 31 May--The government of Maharashtra has issued the Maharashtra Municipalities Ordinance, 1980, postponing the municipal elections to November 30 or any earlier date which may be decided upon later. This has been done because the officers concerned are busy with assembly election work and, therefore, do not have the time to conduct the municipal elections. [Bombay THE TIME OF INDIA in English 1 Jun 80 p 1]

AID TO NEPAL--Katmandu, 31 May--The government of India yesterday indicated by two significant gestures its willingness to continue to help Nepal meet its development needs even if it causes some inconvenience to it. The first was an agreement under which India has undertaken to refine for Nepal 100,000 tonnes of crude imported from Iraq. To meet this commitment, India may have to get part of its own crude refined in Aden because of the tight refining schedule at home. The other is New Delhi's decision to supply to Nepal several essential commodities, some of which are in short supply in India itself, under the 18-year-old "export quota allocations system." In January, India had fixed the 1980 export allocations for Nepal in respect of 18 valuable commodities. A press release issued by the Indian embassy yesterday said New Delhi would earmark for the kingdom, among other things, 25,000 tonnes each of steam coal and slack coal, 8,000 tonnes of writing and printing paper and 5,000 tonnes of billets for Nepal for the remaining period of the current year. Many industrial units in the kingdom, including brick-kilns and tiles and cement factories, depend on coal imported from India. [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Jun 80 p 5]

MANIPUR CABINET EXPANDED--Imphal, June 1--The four-month old coalition Ministry in Manipur led by Mr Dorendra Singh (Cong-I) was expanded today with the induction of ten more Ministers, raising the strength of the Ministry to 17, reports PTI. The Manipur Governor, Mr L.P. Singh, administered the oath of office and secrecy to the Ministers at a simple ceremony at Raj Bhavan this morning. Among the newcomers three--Mr Tompok Singh, former Rajua Sabha M.P., Md Hellaudin Khan, former State Minister and Mr Sosho Larho--were sworn in as Cabinet Ministers, while the rest as Ministers of State. Those who were sworn in as Ministers of State are Mr Irabot Singh, Mr Ibotombi Singh, Mr DiJuanang, Mr Vengzalian, Mr Johnson Kaokip, Mr Rajmonhan Sing and Mr M. Kumar Singh. Thirteen of the 17 Ministers belong to the Congress (I) and two each to the Congress (U) and the Manipur People's Party. Nine of the Ministers belong to the Meiti community, three are Naga tribals, four non-Naga tribals and one is a Muslim. The District Magistrate of Manipur Central district relaxed the curfew for eight hours today. There was no curfew from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. in the Greater Imphal area. [Excerpt] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 2 Jun 80 pp 1, 9]

AIR STAFF APPOINTMENT--New Delhi, June 4--Air Vice-Marshal Sahni has taken over as Assistant Chief of Air Staff (Personnel) at air headquarters, reports PTI. Before taking up his new assignment, Air Vice-Marshal Sahni was Director of Agricultural Aviation with the Ministry of Agriculture. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 5 Jun 80 p 8]

CENTRAL COMMAND CHIEF--New Delhi, June 3--Lieutenant-General, W.A.G. Pinto has been appointed General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of Central Command, reports PTI. General Pinto will take over the command on June 30. He will succeed Lieutenant-General R.D. Mira, who has been appointed General officer Commanding-in-Chief Southern Command. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 5 Jun 80 p 8]

SIKKIM BACKWARD CLASSES--Madras, June 5 (PTI)--The backward classes commission has identified Limbos, Bhujels and Mongars as socially and educationally backward sections among the Sikkim Nepalese, who constitute 70 percent of the Sikkim population. The state government, however, had taken the stand that there were no backward classes within the State, and that the Sikkim Nepalese did not desire any division among them. Mr Subramanian, backward classes commission member, told PTI today that the commission visited the state recently and discussed the issue with the Chief Minister, his cabinet colleagues, official and the public and convinced them that the three sections were socially and educationally backward. The Bhutias and Lephas, who constitute the remaining 30 percent of the population of the state, had already been classified by the centre as scheduled tribes and 30 percent of the seats had been reserved for them in the State Assembly. Mr Subramanian said the commission was meeting on 6th June at Delhi to review the socio-educational survey conducted by it in all states except Assam. He said replies to its questionnaire from different ministries, departments and individuals were being processed. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 6 Jun 80 p 4]

MIZO LEADER'S SON--New Delhi, June 6--Non-bailable warrants were today issued against David, son of the outlawed Mizo National Front leader, Mr Laldenga, when he failed to appear before the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Mr M.A. Khan in the passport case. Mr Khan also ordered issue of notice for June 28 to the person who stood surety for David for obtaining bail in the case. The surety was directed to appear personally and also produce David on the next date of hearing. Laldenga, his son David and Bhagwan Din, Congress (I) member of the Rajya Sabha, have been accused of entering into a criminal conspiracy to procure Indian passports on the basis of forged documents. Laldenga was alleged to have applied for the passport under the assumed name of "Samuel Sen" after getting a verification certificate from Bhagwan Din. Both Laldenga and Bhagwan Din appeared before Mr Khan this morning. Mr Baldev Malik, defence counsel, submitted that he had no instruction from David for today's proceedings. Mr Khan ordered issue of non-bailable warrants as he did not find any just or sufficient cause for David absenting himself from the court.--PTI [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 7 Jun 80 p 90]

EXPERTISE FOR ZAMBIA--An Indian consultancy firm has reached an agreement with the Zambian Government to provide constructural design consultancy for at least five important bridges to be built in Zambia as part of the latter's third development plan, reports UNI. [Text] [See Delhi PATRIOT in English 22 May 80 p 3]

CSO: 6220

KAMPUCHEA

PEN SOVAN ADDRESSES PHNOM PENH WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION GATHERING

BE070806 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] On 5 July, after a day of discussion, the Phnom Penh Women's Association continued its session under the chairmanship of Comrade Pen Sovan, vice president of the KPRC and minister of national defense of the PRC. Attending the conference were Comrade Peng Path, commander of the Phnom Penh defense forces; Comrade Tiv Yon, vice chairman of the Phnom Penh municipal people's revolutionary committee; female Comrade Mean Saman, chairman of the Kampuchean Women's Association for National Salvation; female Comrade Ith Mayan, chairman of the Phnom Penh Women's Association; and other chairmen of women's associations of various ministries, offices, communes and sectors in the capital.

In opening speech, Ith Mayan, female comrade chairman of the Phnom Penh Women's Association, summed up the discussion on the important role and tasks of the Phnom Penh women in building a society advancing toward socialism. In conclusion, she pledged that under all circumstances the women's association will succeed in contributing to the defense and building of the revolutionary state power and to the good operation of the Phnom Penh Women's Association.

Then Comrade Vice President Pen Sovan delivered a very significant and meaningful allocution. He began by praising the activities of the Phnom Penh Women's Association and all women in Phnom Penh for their brilliant success in improving the situation of the capital. He also discussed women's rights, freedoms, role and livelihood under the past three regimes--the Nihancuk monarchy, the capitalist and militarist regime of Lon Nol and the genocidal regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan--in which women were disparaged and considered puppets lacking of any decision-making capacity either in the family or in society. Comrade vice president stressed that women now enjoy the same rights as men and are playing a very important role in developing the country. He expressed the wish that women will uphold their roles and achieve all the tasks entrusted them by the state. Finally, he reminded and exhorted all sisters to heighten revolutionary vigilance and grasp well the revolutionary line, unconditionally serve the people and society, responsibly fulfill all

tasks assigned them, promote the production movement by planting crops and raising animals, be faithful to their husbands and children, promote broad national and international solidarity, promote self-criticism, wrong thinking and criticism, rid themselves of all evil thoughts, and heighten revolutionary vigilance to smash all the enemy's perfidious maneuvers.

Comrade Tiv Yao, vice chairman of the Phnom Penh municipal people's revolutionary committee, thanked Vice President Pen Sovan for his presence at the meeting, which provided all chairmen of various women's associations with drivers and significant directives on national defense and construction tasks to be disseminated to all women in the capital.

Finally, all chairmen of various women's associations successively took the floor to give their impressions, pledge to achieve the targets set for the period June-December 1980, and do their utmost to serve the country in accordance with the KNUFNS line.

The meeting ended at 1700 with the presentation of gifts to the chairmen and vice chairmen of all women's associations of communes, sectors, ministries and offices in recognition of their work.

CSO: 4212

MONGOLIAN ENVOY GREETES PEN SOVAN ON ARMY DAY

BK290803 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] On 16 June, MPR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Legdengiyn Damdinjab sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Pen Sovan, vice president of the KPRC, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the Kampuchean people's revolutionary armed forces, to mark the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the KPRAF. The message reads:

On behalf of all my colleagues at the MPR Embassy in the PRK and in my own name, I am particularly pleased to extend to the Comrade vice president of the KPRC and minister of national defense of the PRK lofty greetings and sincere best wishes on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the KPRAF's founding.

The victory of the Kampuchean people constitutes a stinging blow to the imperialists, and has greatly contributed to the consolidation of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole. The toppling of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime--instrument of the Beijing rulers--was an historic event which opened up a new phase in the heroic struggle of the Kampuchean people. Currently, the Kampuchean people are scoring many great successes in restoring the national economy and in their efforts to defend the nation by pursuing the line of the KNUFNS while enjoying the support of the Soviet Union, the SRV, the LPDR, the other fraternal socialist countries and the world's progressive forces.

The KPRAF has developed, consolidated and improved its military structure. We are sincerely delighted to see that the KPRAF is defending its fatherland and correctly enhancing the policy of constant vigilance.

We are satisfied with the traditional friendship and militant solidarity of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples, a major factor in the consolidation of peace, social progress and stability in this region. Our people resolutely condemn the hegemonist and expansionist policy of the Chinese ruling clique which is posing a most dangerous threat to the world's peace and security.

We would like to express our firm confidence that the militant solidarity, friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries are developing and strengthening with each passing day in keeping with the Mongolian-Kampuchean joint communique of 1979.

On this most solemn day, I ask permission from the Comrade vice president of the KPRAC and minister of national defense to express from the bottom of my heart my best wishes to him. May the Comrade vice president enjoy the best of health and win great victories in strengthening freedom and independence and building his country into a new society.

C30: 4212

PEN SOVAN CLOSES ARMY POLITICAL COURSE

BK011013 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 30 Jun 80]

[Summary] A ceremony was held at the military guest house on 29 June to close the political course for 145 political instructors of all units throughout the country upon completion of 1-month studies. "Presiding over the ceremony were Comrade Pen Sovan, vice president of the KPRC, minister of national defense and commander in chief of KPRAF; Comrade Say Phuthang, chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Soy Keo, chief of general staff of KPRAF; and Comrade Chan Si, chief of the General Political Department of the KPRAF. Guests of honor were Comrade Nuon Sareth, vice minister of industry, and several high-ranking cadres of the KPRAF."

Chan Si reported on the results of the studies and talked about the role to be played by the trainees after returning to their units. "He said: All trainees have all that they need to implement the program of action of the KNUFNS and KPRC, which seek to strengthen the defense ability of our army so that it will become the mainstay for our national construction efforts.

"He went on to say: Through this course, all the trainees have clearly realized the extremely perfidious and sordid maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists who, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionaries, have been trying to restore the genocidal regime of the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. At the same time, the 145 trainees have grasped the importance of the Kampuchea-Vietnam militant solidarity and friendship, the determining factor of the victories of the three Indochinese countries and a life-and-death element of our country."

He lauded the trainees for working hard in their studies and for responding well to the Defense Ministry's circular on political training for KPRAF units in 1980.

Comrade Pen Sovan exhorted the trainees to serve the nation and people and be worthy of the trust given them by the front and the council. "The comrade vice president of the council said: The army was born of the

people. It must, therefore, struggle for the people, respect the people, serve the people and remain close to the people. To achieve this, the trainee political instructors should see to it that application goes along with theory in keeping with the slogan that theory is the source of reality, and vice versa.

"Comrade Pen Sovan added: In order to make our army strong, well disciplined and firmly united, all the cadres must clearly understand the lines of the KNUFNS and KPNC, pure lines which accord with Marxism-Leninism. In order to have our cadres perform their duties successfully, all the trainees in charge of political training must be courageous, patriotic, intelligent and determined to overcome all obstacles, using the lines as a mariner's compass and firmly upholding the 10 codes of ethics of our KPRAF."

The vice president concluded his speech by urging trainees to maintain solidarity and behave themselves--a factor of success of the national defense duty. Trainees should consolidate love for the people and revolution and remain ready to smash all enemy maneuvers to split cadres from the army, the army from the administration and the army from the people. "In addition, all trainees should rid themselves of nepotism, authoritarianism, liberalism and regionalism." He said: To maintain unity, trainees should raise the sense of criticism and self-criticism and observe discipline.

A representative of the trainees took the floor to express their determination to serve the nation and protect international solidarity, and the ceremony ended in a joyous and cordial atmosphere.

CSO: 4212

KAMPUCHEA

KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN VISITS PDRY, SIGNS COMMUNIQUE

OW101515 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA 10 July--Delegation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council headed by Hun Sen, member of the council and minister for foreign affairs, recently paid an official visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (2-6 July) at the invitation of Salim Salih Muhammad, alternate member of the central committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

A joint communique issued at the end of the visit says that Hun Sen and the other members of the delegation were warmly received by "Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party, president of the presidium of the People's Supreme Council and president of the council of ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The Kampuchean delegation held talks with a delegation of the PDRY led by Salim Salih Muhammad in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

After welcoming the achievements in national restoration of the Kampuchean people since early last year, and the big successes of the Yemeni people in defending their national independence, the communique says:

"The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen highly respects the People's Republic of Kampuchea's foreign policy aimed at making Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability and progress. The Yemeni side supports Kampuchea's goodwill in seeking through negotiations, to reduce tension at the Thai-Kampuchean border.

"The Kampuchean side resolutely supports the just struggle of the people of Democratic Yemen to defend and strengthen their independence and sovereignty, and build a progressive and prosperous country. It also supports the efforts of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to reunify the country on the basis of democracy and progress and foil all manoeuvres of the imperialists and reactionaries who try to sabotage the Yemeni revolution and block the Yemeni people's aspirations for reunification."

The joint communique continues:

"The two parties exchanged views on the situation and unanimously noted that the world forces of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism are constantly growing in strength and have undergone new developments.

"They warmly greet the victories won by the Vietnamese and Lao peoples in defending and building their countries, safeguarding their independence and sovereignty and foiling the imperialists' and reactionaries' aggressive manoeuvres.

"They highly appreciate the constructive proposals of the conference of the foreign ministers [of the] People's Republic of Kampuchea, the socialist republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic held on 5 January 1980, considering these proposals as an important initiative to guarantee peace and security in Southeast Asia. The Yemeni side reaffirms its position of standing firmly on the side of the Indochinese countries in their struggle to defend independence, territorial integrity and the fruits of socialism."

The communique greets the historic victory of the Havana non-aligned summit, condemns the separate agreement between Egypt and Israel, welcomes the protests against the Camp David accords and supports the Palestinian people's fundamental rights.

It welcomes the victory of the Iranian revolution and the Iranian people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, and goes on:

"The two parties greet the victories recorded by the Afghan people in their struggle to defend the revolution, oppose the interference by the imperialists and reactionaries in Afghanistan and fully supports the assistance of the Soviet Union to the Afghan people.

"The two parties vigorously condemn the U.S. imperialists military buildup in the Arab Gulf and the Indian Ocean which is creating a tense situation and new conflicts in this region.

"The two parties unanimously support the initiative of the Soviet Union for world peace and detente, and its initiative regarding the limitation of strategic weapons.

"They warmly greet the great victories of the revolution in Ethiopia, Angola and Mozambique and the birth of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

"They note with satisfaction the consolidation and constant development of the friendly relations between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and affirm their solidarity

with the Arab countries, particularly the countries of the Arab front of steadfastness and with the non-aligned countries. (as received)

"The two parties express satisfaction at the development of their relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and their sympathy with the other forces of peace and democracy throughout the world, in the fight against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, Zionism and racism, for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

CSD: 4220

KAMPUCHEA

'VNA' CITES 'SPK' PROTESTING U.S. ARMS SHIPMENT TO THAILAND

OW101605 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA 10 July--The Kampuchean News Agency, S.P.K., on 8 July denounced the U.S. airlift of weapons [to] Thailand allegedly to help Bangkok cope with "Vietnamese aggression."

This is a trick by Washington and Beijing to poison the situation in this part of the world, S.P.K. says, adding: "Thailand which calls itself neutral has served these two 'big' countries, but at a high cost."

S.P.K. pointed out that Thailand--a tool of the U.S. imperialist and Beijing expansionists--has given refuge to Pol Pot army remnants and transferred to them weapons supplied by China and international relief food.

At the beginning of this rainy season, inspired by Beijing and Washington, Bangkok has carried out its plan of smuggling into Kampuchea the murderers of three million Kampucheans, under the cover of "voluntary repatriation of Kampuchean refugees" in defiance of protests by the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council.

The Kampuchean news agency says:

"The People's Republic of Kampuchea does not tolerate any gross infringement upon its sovereignty and territorial integrity. It likes to live in good terms with its neighbours, including the Thai people, but the imperialists and reactionaries are not reconciled to failure. They have staged this repatriation in order to create conditions which might appear [to] substantiate their charge of 'Vietnamese aggression' against Thailand and to prepare other adventures against the Kampuchean revolution.

"The despatch of U.S. weapons to Thailand to cope with this imaginary aggression is part of this plan. If Thailand wants to remain really neutral, it must cease infringing upon the security of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, stop granting asylum to [and] supplying and assisting in any form the Pol Pot army remnants and the other KROMER

reactionaries, the lackeys of Washington and Beijing. The People's Republic of Kampuchea is ready to negotiate with Thailand, without preconditions, the problems concerning the two parties, especially the repatriation of genuine Kampuchean refugees. Such a policy would be in the interests of the local people and contribute to reducing tension.

"The Kampuchean people's cause is just. The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. No reactionary force can change it. This is clearly indicated by the recent recognition of the P.R.K. by the Republic of India which occurred despite the pressures of the international reaction."

CSO: 4220

KAMPUCHEA

PRK'S HUN SEN SCORES THAILAND AT MOSCOW NEWS CONFERENCE

OW0417// Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 4--Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen has denounced the Thai authorities, for realizing, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and Beijing reactionaries, their scheme of opposing the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

At a press conference held in Moscow during his stopover there, the Kampuchean foreign minister pointed out that the Kampuchean people, after overthrowing the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, henchmen of Beijing, have set to rebuild their war-devastated country to make it prosperous, thus helping to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability. He stressed that the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea has pursued a foreign policy of peace, friendship and nonalignment, wishing to establish relations with countries of different social and political systems. Hun Sen said:

"The People's Republic of Kampuchea wishes to have good relations, first of all, with its neighbours, Thailand included. The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea has many times sent letters to the Thai Government, urging the latter to end all its hostile acts towards Kampuchea. Yet, the Thai authorities have let the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists use Thai territory as a base for the Pol Pot remnants and other Kampuchean reactionaries to sabotage Kampuchea...On 23 June, Pol Pot remnants, with Thai infantry, artillery and air support, intruded into Kampuchea. All these acts have created tension in the Thai-Kampuchean border area."

The Kampuchean foreign minister affirmed that the People's Republic of Kampuchea has exercised its right to self-defense in face of the enemy's attacks to defend its sovereignty and its people's peaceful life. He said that Thailand must bear full responsibility for this, and that the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists must be also held responsible.

KAMPUCHEA

HENG SAMRIN THANKS INDIRA GANDHI FOR PRK RECOGNITION

OW101551 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA 10 July--Heng Samrin, president of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, yesterday sent a message to Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi thanking the Indian Government for recognizing the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, SPK reports.

The message says:

"At a time when the Beijing authorities, imperialism and the other reactionary forces are making all-out efforts to revive the deposed genocidal regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang in Kampuchea and seeking all means to sabotage the revolutionary advances of the Kampuchean people over the past year and more the diplomatic recognition of the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea by the Indian Government is of great significance. It is a just act favourable to the Kampuchean people, a strong encouragement to our just struggle, and a decisive contribution to peace and security in Southeast Asia, and meets the interests and aspirations of the peoples of the two countries which have entertained historic and cultural relations with each other."

The message wishes the Indian people further success in national construction.

CSO: 4220

KAMPUCHEA

CHIEF SAMPHAN GREET'S SIERRA LEONE PRESIDENT ON OAU SUMMIT

REGID3M (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to
Kampuchea 2330 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] On the occasion of the holding of the 17th summit conference of the Organization of African Unity [OAU] at Freetown, capital of Sierra Leone, Chief Samphan, state presidium chairman and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, sent a message to his excellency Siaka Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, greeting and warmly wishing the conference well. The message, dated 24 June 1980, reads:

This OAU summit takes place at a time when the cause of the liberation of the African continent has favorably and strongly advanced. The founding of an independent Zimbabwe state, after a strenuous struggle, is a brilliant evidence. Simultaneously, sovereign African countries have won successive victories in their common struggle for the defense and strengthening of national independence and sovereignty, and for the strengthening and development of their unity, solidarity and cooperation in all fields, based on mutual assistance and respect in conformity with the UN charter and the nonalignment principle.

After highly appreciating the efforts of the African countries in facing the interference, subversive activities and flagrant aggressions by the international expansionists, the message continued: The people and government of Democratic Kampuchea take this solemn opportunity to again greet the historic victory scored by the courageous Zimbabwean people and to reaffirm total solidarity with the people of Zimbabwe in their fight for a total independence, and with the struggle of the people of South Africa against Apartheid and for the building of a democratic society.

The people and government of Democratic Kampuchea, who are waging a strenuous struggle and facing all kinds of difficulties and sacrifices in the special genocidal war waged by the Vietnamese Hanoi clique, highly appreciate and express hearty thanks for the continuing sympathy and support accorded by the friendly African governments and peoples to their just cause.

(S) 4212

KAMPUCHIA

'VNA' CITES 'SPE' COMMENTARY BAILING INDIANS RECOGNITION OF PRK

(011109) Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 11 Jul 80

(1101) Hanoi VNA 11 July—"India's recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is an acknowledgement that the Indian public regards the People's Revolutionary Council the sole authentic and legal representative of the Kampuchean people," said S.P.F. in a commentary yesterday.

The Kampuchean news agency continued:

"The decision of the Indian Government also affirms the correctness of Kampuchea's policy of solidarity with Vietnam, Laos and the other socialist countries, to preserve its sovereignty, and national independence and to defeat iniquitous schemes of the Beijing expansionists who, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, are seeking to reimpose the genocidal regime upon our people...

"The decision also means recognition of the efforts made by the People's Republic of Kampuchea in pursuing a foreign policy of peace, friendship, and good neighbourliness.

"The significance of this initiative of the government of Mrs Indira Gandhi [is] all the greater because the U.S. and their lackeys are pinning their hopes on a revision campaign...."

"Kampuchea and India are tied by long historical and cultural relations. Their establishment of diplomatic relations will allow them to continue their traditional friendship [in] the interests of their own development and that of other nations in the region," SFE said.

SAY PHUTHANG SPEAKS AT ORGANIZATION MEETING

BEKNO753 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] In order to realize the goal of building and consolidating the revolutionary forces and the people's administration, the organization commission of the KNPNS Central Committee opened a second training course for organizational cadres in the presence of Comrade Say Phuthang, chairman of the commission. Attending the opening ceremony were Comrade Chey Saphon, deputy chairman of the organization commission; Comrade Nen Chhan, Minister of agriculture; and Comrade Oung Phon, head of the KPNC president's office.

Comrade Say Phuthang then explained the reason for the opening of the second course for more than 100 trainees from ministries and offices under the central organization and from various provinces and districts. He expounded clearly on the significance of the duties and the role of organizational cadres in building good cadres for the revolutionary administration to face all maneuvers of the enemy, which continues to seek means to undermine the revolution and obstruct national reconstruction efforts.

He said: The organizational work is an important duty in revolutionary construction. It requires that each organizational cadre be fully qualified both in ethics and capacity.

In conclusion, he urged the trainees to pay full attention to enhancing and tempering their revolutionary character and strive to improve their organizational ability, strengthen solidarity, and exchange experience with each other.

The opening ceremony proceeded in a most solemn and rare atmosphere.

KAMPUCHEA

ENEMY LOSSES CITED IN BATTLE REPORTS

Military Achievements in May

000104) (Classification) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2140 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Summary] Following the failure of their dry season offensive last May, the Vietnamese went on the defensive, huddled in their positions. "Thanks to their almost efforts to destroy the Vietnamese manpower, in May our comrades in arms throughout the country killed or wounded 12,285 enemy troops, including the killing of 2 division commanders, 2 regimental commanders, 3 battalion commanders, 2 company commanders, a leader and a Vietnamese village administrator. They destroyed 35 enemy military camps and buildings, 4 command posts, 7 trenches, 3 ammunition storage depots, a bridge, an M-113 armored personnel carrier, 71 assorted military trucks, a motorcycle, a motorboat, 9 launchers, 3 ferry boats, 10 M-30, 12.7 and 12.6-mm machineguns, 33 B-40's and B-41's, a recoilless gun, 64 AK's, 17 AR-15's, 14 M-79's, 1 drum-magazine gun, a telephone, 3 C-25 and a C-55 radio set. At the same time, they captured 17 B-40's and B-41's, a M-75, 136 AK's, 26 AR-15's, 8 pistols, 16 M-79's, a drum-magazine gun, 9 M-16's, 67 mortar shells, 820 rounds of machinegun ammunition, 61 B-40 and B-41 shells, 104 M-79 grenades, 43 crates and 20,771 rounds of AK ammunition, 1,153 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, 87 handgrenades, 700 landmines, and a quantity of humanitarian aid consisting canned food, rice and other material. "Our comrades in arms crushed four Vietnamese operations on the Siem Reap battlefield south of route 5, at Phnom Naloi and in Bongkolhotel, and liberated five enemy positions.

"With regard to primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 19,406,714 new punji stakes, dug 47,968 new punji pitfalls, made 9,056 new automatic bows, set 1,973 new snares, felled 11,343 trees to block roads, planted thousands of mines and grenades, and produced a number of assorted home-made landmines and handgrenades."

The comrades pledged to continue implementing the additional directives of the national army's general staff and the three combat tactics by cutting more enemy communications lines, using primitive weapons as the strategic, basic weapons and destroying more enemy forces while protecting and increasing our own forces.

22 June Battle Report

00290850 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to
Kampuchea 2130 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas have intensified attacks against the
Vietnamese enemy, inflicting more losses on it.

The Central Region Battlefield:

In Chanka Leu District, we killed or wounded 22 enemy troops and seized
a quantity of weapons and 120 AK rounds in attacks at Chanka Leu Road on
1 and 2 June; and at Phum Spoe, Bre Veal and Ta Ang on 3 and 5 June.
In Santuk Kram District, we killed or wounded 35 enemy troops in attacks
at Phum Roba, Phum Pong, Khvek and Toul Vihear between 2 and 3 June; and
at Buerig Thom, Pimemo, Chinit river bank and Phum Kang Meas between
4 and 6 June.

The Oddar Meanchey Battlefield:

In Samraong District, we attacked the Vietnamese at Tonle Sar and Phum
Ru on 14 June; when they moved from Phum Ton Ay Reak and Phum Anlung
Thmar to Trapeang Trer on 16 June; at Phum Pong Toek on 17 June; east of
Phum Ru, when they moved from Phum O Randaol and from Thnal Thom to Thmar
Don, at Phum Ampil, Phum Krak Meas and Phum Soeng on 18 June; and at
Phum Chheu Kram on 20 June. We put out of action 136 enemy troops,
including those killed or wounded in mine explosions and by punji stakes.
We also seized a 107-mm rocket launcher in an attack at Phum Chheu Kram
on 20 June, a quantity of weapons and 620 mines and destroyed a 60-mm
mortar in attack at east of Phum Ru.

In Anlung Veng District, on 17 June the Vietnamese hit our mines north
of Anlung Veng, suffering three killed and four wounded. We attacked
them north of Anlung Veng and at Toek L'ak on 18 June, killing four and
wounding a number of them. On 19, 20 and 21 June, the Vietnamese hit our
mines south of Phum Trapeang Prey, suffering 11 killed and a number
wounded.

The Koh Kong-Sampong Sen Battlefield:

On Koh Kong Leu front, we attacked the Vietnamese east of Phum Kirivong
and at O Dach on 14 June, killing 25, wounding 11, setting ablaze a
barracks and seizing 115 mines. On 15 and 16 June we attacked them at a
position east of the Main River, killing 11 and wounding 12. On 16 June
we attacked them south of O Chok and Veal Thom near Phum Kirivong, killing
15 and wounding 12. They hit our mines, suffering 12 killed or wounded.
On 17 June the Vietnamese hit our mines at Veal Toek, suffering seven
killed and seven wounded. On 18 June we attacked them at O Dach and
west of the Main River, killing or wounding 25 and seizing 25 mines.

in the Kampeng Thom front, we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Prabon between 15 and 19 June, killing 9 and wounding 10.

"In sum, on all these battlefields we killed or wounded 305 enemy troops, set a barrack ablaze, destroyed a 60-mm mortar and 19 assorted weapons and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, mines and various other materials."

25 June Battle Report

02271418 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2130 (DT 25 Jun 80)

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas throughout the country have further implemented our three combat tactics with a lively sense of creative ingenuity and initiative.

The Central Region Battlefields:

In Stung District, we killed or wounded 23 enemy troops in attacks at Phum Krang and areas north and west of (Peam Banleah) on 1 June; and at an area between (Peam Achek) and (Don San) on 2 June. In Sandan District, we attacked the Vietnamese at Chom Svay and when they moved northward from Phum Fou Boudy between 2 and 3 June; and at Phum Braeung, north of Phum Chum, at Phum Nambor and west of Phum Chon Pra'ap on 4 June. We killed or wounded 31 enemy troops, destroyed a quantity of weapons and seized some weapons and 120 AK rounds. In Prey Chhor District, we killed or wounded 23 enemy troops in attacks at Phum Prey Totong and surrounding between 1 and 3 June; at Tongrong and north of Toek Thla on 4 June; and at (Ieo Chum) and Treung on 5 June.

The Western Leach District Battlefields:

In our attacks against the enemy at several places between 12 and 14 June, we killed or wounded 19 enemy troops.

The Battambang Battlefields:

In Mongkolborei District, on 12 June our guerrillas lobbed handgrenades at the Vietnamese at Phum Boeng Fring adjacent to Route 5, killing four and seizing a quantity of AK rounds.

In Thom Borei District, we attacked the Vietnamese at the (Polsana) line, Pheankh Ban and west of Phum Svay Chok between 2 and 6 June; at Phum Treuk, Phum Kevay, west of Phum Trean and when they moved from Phum Kevay to Phum Svay Chok between 11 and 13 June; at Phum Kevay and when they moved from Phum Kevay to Phum Svay Chok between 16 and 18 June. We killed or wounded 29 enemy troops.

"In sum, on all three battlefields we killed or wounded 354 enemy troops, destroyed a quantity of weapons and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and war material."

Battle Report Claims 373 Casualties

BE201400 (Ciandestina) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to
Kampuchea 2330 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas have further implemented our three combat tactics in a vigorous and effective manner, thus inflicting more losses on the Vietnamese enemy.

The Battambang Battlefield:

In Samlot District, we attacked the Vietnamese moving from Samlot District east to Phum Trung Khla on 11 June, killing two, wounding three and seizing 250 meters of telephone wire. On 12 and 13 June we attacked them at Phum Kanhsang, Anlung Puck, Chencham Kre, Phum Samlot and west of Tre Ponlok, killing 26 and wounding 25. On 13 June we attacked them at a place between Noylong and Chanteng lunch and north of Phum Kre Ponlok, killing 15, wounding 9 and destroying a 12.7-mm gun. On 14 June we attacked the Vietnamese west of Samlot, killing three and wounding one. On 15 June we attacked them at Phum Anlung Puck, Kanhsang, east of H Ta Treng, west of O Chmar and ambushed a truck carrying rice from Trung Khla to Samlot. We set the truck ablaze, killed 21 enemy troops and wounded 21 others. On 16 June we attacked the Vietnamese moving from O Tatrong to Phum Samlot, killing two and wounding two. On 17 and 18 June we attacked a Vietnamese battalion who were launching an offensive drive in the vicinity of Phum O Chmar in an attempt to retake the Daeum Turen and various other positions at O Chmar. We killed or wounded 44 enemy troops and seized 100 AR rounds. The positions at O Chmar remain in our hands.

In Pailin District, we killed or wounded 116 enemy troops in attacks at Strong Tam and Phum Khiev on 16 June; at Phum Khiev, Lok Ronean and Phum Sangkhar on 17 June; and at Lok Ronean, Strong Tam and Chankar Chre on 19 June. On the Siem Reap front south of Route 5, we killed or wounded 81 enemy troops in attacks at Kop Tam on 16 June; when they moved from Mok Thum to Tra Sangke east of Malat hill between 13 and 14 June; at their defense lines west of O Sralau between 13 and 18 June; in the vicinity of H Sralau hill on 17 June; and at areas east of O Sangkhar and west and north of O Sralau on 19 June.

"In sum, on all three battlefields we killed or wounded 373 enemy troops, set a truck ablaze and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and other material."

28 June Battle Report

RR310951 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to
Kampuchea 2130 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Secretary] Our army and guerrillas throughout the country have fully grasped the additional directive of the supreme commission. They continue to actively implement the three combat tactics and inflict increasing losses on the enemy.

The Western Region Battlefield:

Chpong District Front--We attacked the enemy north of Sangke Satop and north of Phum Dambol Pram on 23 and 24 May; south of Phum Chh'ong and west of Trapeang Chau on 25 and 26 May; and at Chreav and Phum Aoral, where they hit our mines on 29 May. The enemy suffered 37 casualties.

Campung Chhnang Front--We inflicted 47 casualties on the enemy in our attacks at Krang Skie and Krang Leav where they hit our mines and spikes on 10 and 11 May; at Prey Nul and Phum Chrey Kriev where they fell in our punji pitfalls on 12 and 13 May; at Phum Chaongmaong and Phum Tuol Khpos, where they hit our punji on 14 and 15 May; and at Phum Prey Chreou and Khlong Popok on 16 and 17 May.

The Battambang Battlefield:

Bavel District--We ambushed the enemy moving from Phum Ta Den and Phum Ta Kut and they hit our mines at hill 100 on 12 and 16 June; attacked them east of Tipenda Kram on 17 and 21 June; attacked at Trang and ambushed them when they moved from Phum Preal to Phum Ta Krel on 18 and 22 May; attacked them west of O Lhong, north of Anlung Thmar and between Phum Ta Krel and Phum Dannaak Sala on 20-21 June; and they hit our mines near Phum Dannaak Sala on 22 June. We killed or wounded 58.

Sisophon Front north of Route 5--On this front, the enemy suffered 114 casualties. We attacked them at Wkak Reservoir, Phum Toap Sien, Phum Ta Ma and Ibaeruk Svay on 16 June; at Phum Toap Sien, Phum Slar Kram and Wkak Reservoir on 17 June; and at Phum Song and Phum Toap Sien on 19-20 June. "On 22 June, an enemy 10-wheel truck going from Sisophon to Thmar Puak hit our mines near Phum Ta Ek. All 40 Vietnamese on board were killed or wounded."

Thmar Puak District--We inflicted 68 casualties on the enemy in our attacks at Phum Phkoon, Phum Trea, Phum Bob Chau and east of Phum Chong Hong between 16 and 18 June; and at Phum Khvay and Phum Chong Hong on 20 June.

"In sum, on all these battlefields, we put out of action 324 enemy troops; destroyed a truck; and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and material."

29 June Battle Report

AK100951 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to
Kampuchea 2330 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas throughout the country are striving to implement the additional directive of the supreme commission and continue to actively apply the three combat tactics in order to cause maximum damage to the enemy manpower.

The Ratanakiri-Stung Treng Battlefield:

The enemy suffered 39 casualties in our attacks on the (Bak Sang) and 4 Namong roads where they fell into our punji pitfalls on 1 and 2 June; at Phum Ituh, Phum (Ta Moon), Andong Neas and Phum Kon Mon on 3 and 4 June; and west of Veun Sai on 5 June.

The Mondulakiri Battlefield:

We inflicted 41 casualties on the enemy in our attacks at Sre Andong and Sre Kraperu and in an ambush west of Kach Khok on 1 and 2 June; and at Phum (Lam Kaki), Phum Sre Chhak, west of Phum Sneng Krabei and at O Preah on 3 and 4 June. Also on 3 June, we attacked them near Krang Teh where they fell into our punji pitfalls and were hit by our spikes and arrows.

The Central Region Battlefield:

Trek Pravar District--We attacked the enemy at Phum Sre Pope and near the Anlung Phnom Sam on 10 and 13 June; and at Spean Leu and Phum Rohal Leu and Phum Rohal Kram, where they fell into our punji pitfalls, on 14 and 15 June. We killed or wounded 40.

The Southwestern Region Battlefield:

Chhak District--We attacked the enemy daily at Phum Bos Lhong and Phum Prek Krangh on 1 and 2 June; at Phum Voar, Phum Trapeang Reang and Phum Long on 3 June; and east of Phum Tvear, where they fell into our punji pitfalls, on 4 June. We killed or wounded 25.

Kanpet District--We attacked the enemy at Damnak Chhangaeu pepper plantation, north of Boh Sar and at Phum Prey Thom where they hit our punjis and fell into our pitfalls on 3 June; and along the railroad west of Phum Damnak Chhangaeu on 4 June. We killed or wounded 30.

The Battambang Battlefield:

Pailin District--From 12 to 14 June, we attacked the enemy at Pang Roloen, ambushed them during their operation south of Pang Roloen, and attacked them south of Phum Chhak Roneam. Between 16 and 18 June, we attacked at

Phum Svay Chok, hit their communications line at Phnum Khiev, and attacked at Phleah Sangkhet and along Route 10. On 23 June, the enemy at the border stream and on Phnum Roy was attacked. We put out of action 85.

Sisophon Front South of Route 5--We attacked the enemy at Phum Kilo Lek Bann and Polpel along Route 5 on 17 and 19 June; ambushed them at O Sralau, north of O Sampor and at Camp No 1 on 20 and 21 June; and at Camp No 1, at a point south of O Sralau and at Nak Hneun on 22 June. "On 23 June, an enemy company launched an operation from Phnum Malai to the west of O Sralau and to the stream straddling the Kampuchean-Thai border in an attempt to attack the Kampuchean refugees returning to the fatherland. Our army ambushed and drove them into our minefields and punji traps, killing 12 and wounding 8." The enemy in Sisophon thus suffered 94 casualties.

"In total, on all these battlefields we put out of action 356 enemy troops, destroyed a number of assorted weapons and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and other materiel."

30 June Battle Report

0010706 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Summary] Our army combatants and guerrillas in Western Leach District launched 34 attacks against the Vietnamese on 15, 16 and 17 June, killing or wounding 185.

In Battambang, 139 Vietnamese troops were killed or wounded in Samri District following our attacks and ambushes at Chisang on 13 and 15 June; at Anlung Pook, Kanhchang and O Ta Toeng on 17 June; at O Ampuk, between Trung and Samri; at Kanhchang and O Ta Toeng and between Phnum Preen and Samri on 18 June; again at Chisang, Anlung Pook, Kanhchang and Nor Lang on 19 June; at a point east of Samri; at Kanhchang and between Trung Chla and Samri on 20 June; and when the Vietnamese tried to scale Mount Mueam above O Chour and at O Chour on 21 and 22 June.

Another 38 Vietnamese troops were killed or wounded in Monkolborei District, Battambang, following attacks on a Vietnamese operation at Phum Spean and Boeng Somphe and on Phum Sranai on 23 and 24 June.

In Siem Reap, south of Route 5, we killed or wounded 45 and seized some arms and ammunition in attacks between Phnum Malai and the western border stream and at the military camp No 1 on 21 and 23 June; at O Sralau and the camp No 1 on 24 June; and at O Sampor on 25 June.

"In sum, on all these battlefields, we killed or wounded 426 enemy troops, destroyed a truck and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel."

1 July Battle Report

HK020536 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2130 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas have intensified the implementation of our three combat tactics in order to contribute to successfully fulfilling the rainy-season tasks.

The Western Stung Treng Battlefield:

On 9 June a Vietnamese truck moving from Thalaborivat District to the provincial seat hit one of our mines, exploded and caught fire. Twelve Vietnamese troops were killed or wounded.

The Mondolkiri Battlefield:

We killed or wounded 47 enemy troops in attacks at (Chamna), O Lav and west of Kaoh Mayeul on 6 and 8 June; at Sre Sangkum, O Rao and O Sre Andeng on 9 and 10 June; and at O Ten, Chimeat, north of Rovak and at (Sre Vong) on 11 June.

The Kratie Battlefield:

We attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Vat Damnak, Phum Sre M'an and O Preal on 1 and 5 June; at Phum Sre Meun, Phum Sre Roneam and Phum Roluon on 6 and 7 June; at Phum O Krieng, Phum Romiet and Phum Rovieng on 8 and 9 June; and at Phum Sre Knong and Phum (Sre Chlih) on 10 June. We put out of action 51 enemy troops, including those killed or wounded in mine explosions and by punji stakes; and we destroyed or seized a quantity of weapons and various materiel.

The Central Region Battlefield:

In Stoung Trang District, we killed or wounded 43 enemy troops in attacks at Sre Remduol and Bet Thnu on 1 and 2 June; at O Pralah, Phum Tuk Pi and north of Phum Thmei on 3 June; at Khtuoy on 4 June; and at O Ta Sek west of O Kap Moan and west of Phum O Pi on 5 June.

In Santuk Lau District, we attacked the Vietnamese at Bangki Tangren and Boeng Lovea between 2 and 4 June; north of Phum Thmar Samlieng, Phum Theng and Phum Kompong Krabei on 5 June; and at Phum Trapeang Phou, Trapeang Tie and Phum Pren on 6 June. We put out of action 42 enemy troops, including some killed or wounded in mine explosions and by punji stakes.

The Preah Vihear Battlefield:

In Choam Khan District, we attacked the Vietnamese at Choam Khan on 14 June; on the road west of Choam Khan on 16 June; and on the road leading from Choam Khan to Phum Ta Im on 21 June. We killed or wounded 42.

The Oddar Meanchey Battlefield:

"On 18 and 19 June we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Ampil, Phum Pong Toek and Phum Soeng, killing 10 and wounding 9. On 21 June we attacked the Vietnamese twice at Phum Ampil, killing 9, wounding 10, setting a defense position ablaze, destroying a 60-mm mortar and seizing 550 AK rounds and a quantity of military materials."

The Koh Kong Kraam Battlefield:

On the night of 15 June we attacked the Vietnamese at their Peam Angkum position, killing six and wounding five. On 19 June we attacked them at (place name indistinct), killing three, wounding four and destroying a C-25 radio set. "On 25 June we attacked the Vietnamese on a laterite road leading from Trapeang Rung to Andong Toek seven times, killing 21, wounding 15 and cutting two bridges." On 26 and 27 June we attacked them at Phum Thmar Sa, Chamlang Kou, Peam Toek and Paoy Chapon, killing or wounding 37.

"In sum, on all these battlefields, including the Thmar Puok and Sisophon-Phnum Malai hill battlefields as mentioned earlier, we killed or wounded over 870 enemy troops, including a Vietnamese captain killed. We also destroyed a tank, 5 trucks, a defense position, a 60-mm mortar and various other weapons; cut two bridges; and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and war material."

409 Enemy Killed or Wounded

82041418 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Summary] "Our arms and guerrillas throughout the country have further implemented our three combat tactics in a vigorous and effective way and with a lively sense of mastery, creative ingenuity and initiative. They have inflicted daily losses on the Vietnamese enemy and successively wiped out its positions particularly in the outlying remote areas."

The Ratanakiri-Stung Treng Battlefield:

We killed or wounded 47 enemy troops in attacks at Phum Navan and 4 Dambok on 7 June; at area west of Siem Pang and at Trapeang Chreh on 8 June; at Peam 8 Boka, near the Kong River and at the team forest on 9 June;

and west of Bung Luang and north of (Kheh) hill on 10 June. We also seized a quantity of weapons and other materiel.

The Preah Vihear Battlefield:

We attacked the Vietnamese at Bak Anlung and on He Preah Vihear-Choam Khsan road on 18 June, killing 11 and wounding 2. When they hit our mines, they suffered 15 killed or wounded. On 22 and 23 June we attacked them at Bak Anlung, east of Bak Anlung and at Phum Sre Choan, killing or wounding 34 and destroying 3 barracks. On 24 June we attacked them at Phum O Sambuor and Phum Ph'av, killing or wounding 12. On 25 June we ambushed them between Phum Russei and Chheuteal Kong and in the vicinity of Phum Yong, killing or wounding 37 and destroying 6 AK's and 6 barracks. On 26 June we attacked them east of Bak Anlung, killing or wounding 10.

The Battambang Battlefield:

In Pailin District, we attacked the Vietnamese at Kandie Hao nine times and when they moved from Phteah Sangkasei to Route 10 between 22 and 24 June; and at Phteah Sangkasei, Sala Krau and Phnum Khiev hill between 25 and 26 June. We killed or wounded 74 enemy troops and seized 100 meters of telephone wire.

The Western Leach District Battlefield:

We attacked the Vietnamese at 22 places between 18 and 19 June, killing or wounding 125. "On 23 June we surrounded the Vietnamese positions west of Anlung Reap in the vicinity of Stoeng Metoek River. We decimated the Vietnamese troops and wiped them out of three positions in this area. We killed 21 of them, wounded 17 others and seized 10 Soviet-made R-2 mines." Nine others were killed and a number were wounded when they hit our mines and punji stakes during their flight.

"In sum, on all these battlefields we killed or wounded 409 enemy troops, destroyed 9 barracks and a quantity of assorted weapons, and seized a number of weapons, ammunition and other materiel."

428 Enemy Troop Casualties

RE051011 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas throughout the country have intensified attacks against the Vietnamese enemy, inflicting more losses on it.

The Route 4 Battlefield:

"On 25 June we ambushed a Vietnamese truck convoy on Route 4 east of Stoeng Chral. We destroyed 2 trucks, damaged another, killed 20 Vietnamese troops, wounded 15 others and seized 2 truckloads of rice and a quantity of materiel."

The Western Region Battlefield:

On Kampong Chhnang front, we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Trapeang Snay and Tang Kruon on 2 and 10 June; at Phum Kbal Toek on 15 June; at Phum Angkrong, Phum Krang Tnaot and (Phum Yout) on 18, 21 and 25 June; and at (Phnar Ponlok) on 26 June. We killed or wounded 47 enemy troops.

On the Route 25 front, we ambushed Vietnamese trucks between O Sandan and Prey Khmer on 7 May, between Toek L'ak and Prey Khmer and between O Sandan and Prey Khmer on 10 June and between O Sandan and Toek L'ak on 16 June. We destroyed 2 trucks, damaged 2 others, killed or wounded 39 enemy troops and seized a quantity of rice.

The Pursat Battlefield:

"In Leach District, on 18 June we ambushed an enemy troop convoy in the vicinity of Phum (Angkong) when it was moving westward toward Leach. We set ablaze a truck, killed 10 enemy troops, wounded 12 others and destroyed 6 AK's, 2 B-40's and 2 B-41's." The infantrymen walking behind the convoy hit our mine, suffering three killed or wounded.

The Battambang Battlefield:

In Moung District, we killed or wounded 9 enemy in attacks at Vat Run and (Cham L'a) on 20 and 24 June; and near Moung Market on 23 June.

In Bavel District, we killed or wounded 24 enemy troops in attacks at O Lhung corn plantation and on a laterite road near O Lhong on 25 and 26 June.

In Mongkolborei District, we attacked the Vietnamese at (Chrak Sranal) on 25 June, killing five and wounding three.

On the Siakhon front south of Route 5, we attacked the Vietnamese at (Thnal Sach) and at kilometer mark No 4 on Route 5 on 22 and 23 June; at O Sralau on 25 June; at O Sampor, O Sralau, west of O Sralau and when they moved from O Sralau on 27 and 28 June; and west of O Sralau on 30 June. We killed or wounded 48 enemy troops.

The Siem Reap Battlefield:

"On the route 6 front in Kralanh District, we attacked the Vietnamese at 9 places on Route 6 on 20 June killing 33, wounding 56, destroying an M-39, a drum-magazine machinegun, 5 AK's and 7 AR-15's and seizing 4 AR-15's, 48 cans of humanitarian food aid and 42 sacks of rice. Also on 20 June Vietnamese trucks moving from Samraong to Kralanh hit our mines. Twelve Vietnamese, including a battalion commander, were killed, 9 others were wounded and 2 trucks were destroyed." On 21 June we ambushed the Vietnamese moving from Samraong on Route 6, killing 6 and wounding 10.

The French Village Battlefield

On 11 June a Viet Cong troop convoy moving from Chien Khean to Kesh Tai ran into our ambush when it reached an area north of Phum Kolan. We set a truck ambush. The Vietnamese troops aboard this truck were all killed. Those who were in the other trucks tried to help their colleagues, but they ran into our ambush and hit our mines. In sum, we killed or wounded 67 enemy troops.

"In sum, on all these battlefields we put out of action 478 enemy troops, including a battalion commander who was killed; destroyed 11 trucks, an M-40 machinegun and a number of various other weapons; and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and various materiel."

Report for Southwest, Battambang

MEMORANDUM (Classification) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1130 (20) 4 Jul 80

(Summary) Our guerrillas and army combatants are intensifying attacks against the enemy everywhere, badly damaging Vietnamese enemy manpower and successfully protecting their own forces.

At the southwestern region battlefield, we killed or wounded 37 Vietnamese troops in Kampong District in attacks on Strong Key, Phum Chariva and Sak Sak on 19 and 20 June; at Prek Tlong, Sam Nay and Meathrith on 21 and 22 June; and at Phum Pralay and Phum Thvear on 23 and 24 June. We killed or wounded 33 others in Kampong District in attacks on Phum Cha, Phum Chik, Prey Chheuteal and Trapeang Ak on 2 and 3 June; west of Srok Kandal and on Phum Khe on 4 June; and at Boka Thum on 5 June. We killed or wounded 31 enemy troops in Chham Sangke District in attacks at Thmar Pnak and Phum Putra on 1 and 2 June; and at Sankok Rong, Danna Kruah, Sro Khlung and Prey Krong on 4 and 6 June.

On the Battambang battlefield, in Thmar Pnak District, on 4 June the Vietnamese were stopped on and triggered off our landmines south of Thmar Pnak Prech, killing two and wounding four. On 6, 9 and 11 June, we attacked the Vietnamese in Phum Kruk Prech and south of this village, killing 6 and wounding 18. On 14 June, the Vietnamese rallying out of Phum Kruk Prech for Phum Sbau hit our mines, losing four killed and three wounded. On 15 and 16 June we attacked them 4 times in Thmar Pnak District township and raided Phum Kruk Prech, killing or wounding 33, while 8 others died and 10 were injured when they ran into our minefields. On 20 June we attacked them in Phum Kruk Prech and at bridge No 2, killing 18 and wounding 23, while 8 others died and 7 were injured in mine explosions. On 22 and 23 June we attacked them at Phum Kruk Prech and Phum Kruk Bomeit, killing 11, wounding 13, and cutting off 1,000 meters of telephone cable. On 24 June we ambushed the Vietnamese heading for Thmar Sbau from Phum Kruk Prech. We killed 16, wounded 27 others and

destroyed an M-40 machinegun. On 26 June the Vietnamese set mines we planted along their telephone cable at East Fresh, triggering off explosions which killed four and wounded six. We cut off 700 meters of telephone cable. On 26 and 27 June we attacked Pham Kien Fresh twice, killing 12 and wounding 15, while 7 others were killed and 6 were wounded by mine explosions. We also destroyed an AB and cut off 450 meters of telephone cable. We thus killed or wounded 289 enemy troops in Thmar Phum District.

"In sum, on all Thmar Battiefield we put out of action 292 Vietnamese troops, destroyed a truck and an M-40 machine gun and seized a quantity of arms, ammunition and material."

Basic Report for Route 5

Approximate (unconfirmed) Value of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodia to American GDP (M\$ 5 Jul 80)

Thmar Phum District Battiefield: the additional attractive, our gun-killing and some communications are destroying more enemy troops and cutting their communications lines daily.

"In Yompong Chhlong on the Route 5 Front, on 12 June we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Prang Chhlong Thng and Prangrup, killing 3, wounding 11 and seizing an AB, 10 handbombs and some material. On 15 June we attacked them at Phum Chhlong Thng on Route 5, killing 5, wounding 10 and seizing 1 weapons and some material. In sum, 35 enemy troops were put out of action.

"In Thmar Phum District, on 18 June we launched attacks against 7 Vietnamese positions, killing 12 and wounding 25, while 15 others were killed and 13 were wounded when they hit our mines and punji stakes. We seized 3 AB's and 120 rounds and destroyed 2 other AB's. On 20 June we attacked them at 10 points, killing 31 and wounding 17. On 21 June we attacked them at 7 points, killing 20 and wounding 20. On 22 June we attacked them at 12 points, killing 45 and wounding 32. In addition, 17 others died and 18 were injured in minefields and punji pits. We defused five enemy landmines. In sum, 308 Vietnamese troops were put out of action on the Thmar Phum District Battiefield.

"The Chhlong Battiefield:

"From 18 to 22 June we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum (Kien) Bend, at Thum Prangrup and north of this village, killing 11 and wounding 11, while 9 died and 7 injured themselves in minefields. We destroyed two B-40's, three AB's and three trucks. From 23 to 25 June we attacked them 3 times at Phum Aepil, killing 11, wounding 16, destroying 6 AB's, 1 AB-15's and a machine and seizing 25 mines, 260 rounds of AB ammunition and some material. On 24 and 27 June we attacked them twice at Thum

Time, killing eight, wounding three and destroying three AL's and two AM-13's. In sum, we put out of action 79 enemy troops on the Oidar Meanchey battlefield."

In total, 422 enemy troops were killed or wounded and 3 enemy trenches were destroyed.

6 July Battle Report

800704/88 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2300 (20) 6 Jul 80

[Summary] Our guerrillas and army combatants have inflicted greater losses on the Vietnamese enemy and smashed the enemy's operations one after another.

In Koh Kong Province, we put out of action 205 Vietnamese troops in Koh Kong town in attacks on Paoy 8 Dach, the new post opposite O Dach and along the river on 21 and 22 June; at O Dach on 23 June where a motorboat was sunk; on the new post near O Dach on 24 June; and along the river east of Kiriyaung on 25 and 26 June where a military camp was burned down. We put out of action 49 other enemy troops in Koh Kong Kraom in attacks on the Taek Nap Bridge on 25 June; at O Treh and O Chbenteal on 26 June; and at Bann Angkam along the rail tracks on 27 June.

In Battambang Province, we put out of action 93 Vietnamese troops in Kampong District in attacks or ambushes at Anlung Puok and a point north of Banat District office on 20 and 22 June; at Chumteng Luoch, Kanhchang, a point east of Bar Lang and on the Samlot District office from 23 to 25 June; at Anlung Puok, Ta Sanh and O Ta Toeng on 26 June; and a point west of Bar Lang, at Kanhchang and between Ta Sanh and Samlot District office on 27 June. We put out of action 28 others in Bavel District in attacks on Tiphoida Kraom and O Ihong on 28 June and in the valley east of the rice plantation on 29 June.

We attacked Chumnam, Mongkolborei District, on 26 June, killing six and wounding five enemy troops. We put out of action 34 in Sisophon District, south of Route 5, in attacks on Camp No 1 and Thnal Thom on 24, 25, 26 and 28 June. Moreover, we crushed the fifth and sixth enemy attempts to recapture Phum Ta Kong, Sisophon, on 25 and 26 June, killing or wounding 40 enemy troops in ambushes near Ta Bai Dan and Paoy Angkor. Their operations were frustrated.

"In sum, on all these battlefields, we killed or wounded 460 enemy troops, destroyed a truck, a motorboat and a military camp, and seized a quantity of arms, ammunition and materiel."

Battle Report From Battambang

REPOVOM (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodia to
Sampuch 238M DM 7 Jul 80

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas have intensified attacks against the Vietnamese enemy, inflicting more losses.

The Mondulakiri Battlefield:

We attacked the Vietnamese when they moved from (O Ve) to Krang Teh on 3 June; at (Anlong Khleung) on 7 and 8 June; when they moved from Kanh Nhek to (O Ve) and from Krang Teh to (Bassal) on 9 and 10 June; when they moved from Kanh Nhek to Krang Teh on 11 June where a regimental commander was killed; and at O Per on 13 June. We killed or wounded 102 enemy troops. "On 13 June our guerrillas attacked and destroyed a Vietnamese ammunition depot at Khm Sre Chhuk, Pech Chenda District. We also destroyed 6 B-40's, 20 AK's, 6 B-40 rounds, 2 truckloads of TNT, a truckload of AR ammunition, 2 G-24 radio sets, 61 mines, 20 crates of hand-grenades, a sewing machine and about 3 truckloads of various materiel." On 15 June a Vietnamese company moving from Sre Thom on the road leading from Kanh Nhek to (Te Ek) ran into our ambush at Phum Keng Le, suffering 18 killed and 3 wounded. On the same day we ambushed a Vietnamese vehicle carrying medicine from (Dac Loek) to Krang Teh. We killed five enemy troops and seized all the medicine aboard the vehicle. On 18 June we ambushed a Vietnamese ammunition truck on the road from Kanh Nhek to Krang Teh. We destroyed the truck and killed 10 enemy troops.

The Central Region Battlefield:

In Saray District, we killed or wounded 36 enemy troops in attacks at Andong Krabei on 2 June; at Phum Bak Sra and Andong Bei on 13 and 14 June; at Phum Krakhoy on 15 June; and west of Phum Veal Thom on 16 and 18 June.

In Prey Chhor District, we killed or wounded 39 enemy troops in attacks at Phum (Pre) on 12 June; at Phum Phdao Kraem on 16 June; at Prek Chum and Phum (Fong Fong) between 17 and 18 June; south of Traeing on 19 June; and west of Teok Khha between 20 and 22 June.

The Western Leach District Battlefield:

We killed 161 enemy troops, including a company commander, and wounded 136 in attacks at several places between 23 and 27 June. We also destroyed a barrack.

The Battambang Battlefield:

In attacks against Vietnamese positions at Ebal Krabei and Prek Khpos in Savel District from 27 to 29 June, we killed 19 and wounded 15, destroyed

several military buildings and seized a quantity of various items. We completely liberated Phum Kbal Krabei and Phum Prek Khpos.

In Samlot District, on 25 June we routed a Vietnamese battalion moving from Ta Sanh to launch a mop-up operation against our army and guerrillas in the areas from Phum Pream to Samlot District seat. We killed 24, including a battalion commander, wounded 18 and captured 2.

"In sum, on all these battlefields we killed or wounded 365 enemy troops; we killed a regimental, a battalion and a company commander; and we captured 2 troops. We also destroyed an ammunition depot, several military buildings, 2 trucks, a 60-mm mortar, 27 B-40's and AK's, 3 C-25 radio sets, more than a truckload of AK rounds, 20 crates of handgrenades, a sewing machine, 61 mines and about 3 truckloads of various materiel; seized 17 assorted weapons and a large quantity of ammunition, medicine and various other items; and totally liberated Phum Kbal Krabei and Phum Prek Khpos in Bavel District of Battambang Province."

8 July Battle Report

BD090844 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas throughout the country have implemented our three combat tactics in a more effective way, thus inflicting more losses on the Vietnamese enemy.

The Western Leach District Battlefield:

We killed or wounded 99 Vietnamese troops in attacks at several places between 28 and 30 June.

The Koh Kong Lou Battlefield:

We killed or wounded 148 Vietnamese troops in attacks at Phum Kirivong and O Nach on 23 June; west of the Main River and east of Phum Kirivong on 28 June; and north of Phum Kirivong, at Banteay Thmei and at Banteay Chas where we set ablaze a jeep on 29 June. On 30 June we attacked and cut an enemy transportation route south of Phum Kirivong, killing 14 enemy troops and wounding 17.

The Battambang Battlefield:

In Moung District, on 16 June a Vietnamese truck moving along the (Kbal Bok)-Anlung Koy route hit our mine and exploded. Three Vietnamese were killed. On 30 June we ambushed the Vietnamese at an area between Prey Svay and the railroad, killing two and wounding eight.

In Vallab District, we attacked the Vietnamese at Boeng Thom, Phum Khiev and Tasa Sulven on Route 10 on 25 and 27 June; and at Samrong, the Kandle Ban banana plantation, Phum Khiev and Phum Del Eraham on Route 10 on 28 June. We killed or wounded 81 enemy troops and seized 24 mines and 830 AK rounds.

The Oddar Meanchey Battlefield:

We killed or wounded 60 enemy troops, destroyed a quantity of weapons and seized 100 AK rounds in attacks at Ampil town seat and as the enemy moved from Phum Ampil to Phum Ton on 27 June; and at Phum Thmal Thom, Fong Look and Phum Ampil between 29 and 30 June.

In sum, on all these battlefields, we killed or wounded 432 enemy troops, destroyed 2 vehicles and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and other materiel."

July Battle Report

REUNION (Clarification) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas throughout the country are inflicting more losses on the Vietnamese manpower everyday.

The Southwestern Region Battlefield:

In Chhak District, we killed or wounded 36 enemy troops and seized a B-40, an AK-10 B-40 rounds and 200 AK rounds in attacks at Prey Erang on 4 June; at Damnak Chheukram, south of Phum Krahong and east of Chheuteal on 5 June; at Phum Krahong Meanchey, Phum Prech and Phum Boeng on 6 June; and at Phum Vat Ang Andong in Trapeang Reang commune on 7 and 8 June.

The Battambang Battlefield:

In Savul District, we attacked the Vietnamese west of Phum Slor Khlanh and at Phum Sathaper between 23 and 24 June; at Phum Ampil Pram Daeum and when they moved from hill 182 to Trang between 25 and 26 June; at Phum Ampil Pram Daeum and O Long between 27 and 28 June where we seized 21 B-69 mines; north of (Boeng Dong), (O Promden), Phum Ta Luon and Phum Sathaper on 29 June; and north of Trang on 30 June. We put out of action 96 enemy troops, including those killed or wounded in mine explosions.

In Tmar Tsek District, we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Kandal, Phum Kreas, Phum Ibaek Svay and Phum Damnak Kakaeb on 22 June, killing 23 and wounding 20. On 24 June a Vietnamese troop truck hit one of our mines north of Phum Kamnap and caught fire. Twenty Vietnamese troops onboard were killed and a number wounded. On 25 June we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Knyav and Phum Svay, killing 9 and wounding 12.

The Preah Vihear Battlefield:

In Choam Khsan District, we attacked the Vietnamese west and east of Phum Kamping Puoy on 20 June, west of Phum Prachum on 22 June, at Phum Chheuteal Kong on 24 June, on a road from Choam Khsan to Kompong Thom on 26 June where we set a truck ablaze, east of Phum Toek Kraham where we set ablaze an ammunition depot and five barracks and at (Phnum Kachak) on 27 June, and east of Choam Khsan on 28 June. We killed or wounded 183 enemy troops.

"In sum, on all these battlefields, including the train attack at Phsa Moung Station in Battambang Province, we killed or wounded 432 enemy troops; destroyed 2 trucks, an ammunition depot, 5 barracks and a C-25 radio set; and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel."

CSO: 4212

KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

HENG SAMRIN AWARDS MEDALS--On the basis of KPRC circular No 33/80 dated December 1979 on the creation of the fatherland defense medals and with reference to the feats made in carrying out combat and construction tasks by the KPRAF units, and at the proposal of the Defense Ministry, it is herewith decided to: (1) Award the fatherland defense medals, third class, to the following nine units: The 2d company of Preah Vihear Province; the armed forces of Rovieng district, Preah Vihear province; the 1st company, 41st battalion, Stung Treng province; the company of Sien Bok district, Stung Treng province; the guerrilla unit of Prey Svay commune, Moung Russel district, Sattambang province; the 2d company, 5th battalion, 3d division; the company of Ponhea Lee district, Kandal province; the art troupe of the Central Political Department. (2) Assign the Defense Ministry and the units receiving the awards to be responsible for the implementation of this decision. Phnom Penh, 19 June 1980. [Signed] For the KPRC, President Heng Samrin. ["Decision of the KPRC"--dated 19 June, read by announcer] [Text] [BK281216 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 27 Jun 80]

SRV RADIO-TV ART TROUPE--On 12 May, an SRV radio-television delegation led by its art section's deputy chief (Bang Tuan) including 60 members, arrived at Pochentong Airport at 1245 for a performance tour of the PRK, at the invitation of the Ministry of Information, Press and Culture. The delegation was greeted by Him Chhem, chief of cabinet of the ministry; (Yi Thon) and (Pech Deun), deputy chiefs of cabinet of the ministry; (Chea Ponlok), chief of the Tourism Department; (Neou Kaun) of the Department for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and representatives of the PRK radio-television and of the Vietnamese radio-television stationed in Kampuchea. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 12 May 80]

CSSR ENVOY GREET'S PEN SOVAN--On 19 June 1980 Comrade Zikmund Tobias, CSSR ambassador to the PRK, sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Pen Sovan, vice president of the KPRC, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the KPRAF, on the occasion of the 29th founding anniversary of the KPRAF. The message reads: I have the honor to extend most intimate congratulations to the Comrade on the occasion of the founding

anniversary of the KPRAF. The heroic struggle of the Kampuchean armed forces against colonialism and imperialism and the glorious struggle of the KPRAF, with close cooperation of the fraternal VPA fighting against the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique which joined with Beijing in opposing the Kampuchean people, have been permanently written in the history of the Kampuchean people. Immediately after the founding of the PRK, under the leadership of the KNUFNS and KPRC, the KPRAF together with the Kampuchean people have strived successfully to surmount the bad consequences left behind by the traitorous regime, to build a new society and defend the revolutionary gains and the country's territorial integrity against the imperialists, hegemonists and reactionaries. May the Comrade enjoy good health and more victories in your important tasks for the interest of socialism, peace and progress in Kampuchea and the whole world. [Text] [BK271341 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 25 Jun 80]

DIPLOMAT GREETs PEN SOVAN--On 19 June 1980 Comrade (Putko Stukov), acting charge d'affaires of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, sent a greetings message to Comrade Pen Sovan, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the KPRAF, on the occasion of the 29th founding anniversary of the KPRAF on 19 June. The message reads: Allow me to offer you my warmest congratulations on the occasion of the KPRAF on 19 June. Under the clear-sighted leadership of the KNUFNS and in close unity with the fraternal socialist countries, the Kampuchean people and the KPRAF have achieved honorable victories in struggle against the Maoist Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and have rebuilt a new life in Kampuchea. I am very glad to see the daily growing of the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties, peoples and armed forces. Please, Comrade Minister, allow me to extend best wishes to you for your good health and more victories in your mission to bring happiness to the Kampuchean people. [Text] [BK271343 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 25 Jun 80]

MPR MINISTER GREETs PEN SOVAN--On 18 June Comrade J. Abhia, minister of defense of the MPR, sent a message of greetings on the occasion of the KPRAF founding day to Comrade Pen Sovan, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the KPRAF. The message reads: On the occasion of the anniversary of the KPRAF, on behalf of the cadres and combatants of the Mongolian People's Army and in my own name, I would like to warmly congratulate the Comrade minister and the cadres and combatants of the entire people's revolutionary army of the PRK. I am firmly confident that the fraternal friendship between the peoples and people's armies of our two countries will strengthen and develop daily in the interest of peace in Asia and the world as a whole. On this solemn anniversary, I would like to sincerely wish the cadres and combatants of the KPRAF constantly rising combat ability and more and greater victories in the struggle to defend the nation in the interest of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. [Text] [BK290804 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 27 Jun 80]

PEN SOVAN SAYS THANKS--Comrade Pen Sovan, vice president of the PDK, minister of national defense and commander in chief of KPRAF, sent thank you messages to Comrade Lajos Lajcsa, minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic; Comrade J. Abha, minister of defense of the Mongolian People's Republic; and Comrade Heinz Hoffmann, minister for national defense of the German Democratic Republic, for their greetings on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the KPRAF's founding. The messages read: "I express profound thanks to you for your greetings to all KPRAF cadres and combatants and to me on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the KPRAF--19 June 1951-19 June 1980." On behalf of the National Defense Ministry of the PDK and on behalf of all cadres and combatants of the KPRAF, as well as in my own name, I wish you the best of health and long life for the success of your mission. [Text] [BK060440 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 5 Jul 80]

PHN PEN CHIEF MONOLIA--On 7 July, Comrade Hun Sen, foreign minister of the PDK, sent a message to Comrade Pugeraren, foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, greeting him on the occasion of the independence day of the Mongolian revolutionary people. I would like to express to you my warmest greetings. I sincerely hope that the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between our two peoples will grow stronger with every passing day. I extend to you my best regards and the wish for more and greater successes in the accomplishment of your noble task. [Text] [BK080738 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 8 Jul 80]

PEN SOVAN AWARDS CERTIFICATES--On the basis of Circular No 343-PCM dated 30 September 1977 of the National Defense Ministry concerning awards for the KPRAF and in conformity with the consideration to award the units for good work in combat and construction tasks during the period between 1979 and the beginning of 1980, it is herewith decided to: (1) Award citation certificates of the National Defense Ministry to the following seven units: The Sapper platoon of Kampot province; the Arm. Printing House unit of the General Political Department; the Army Newspaper Unit of the General Political Department; the Army Radio Broadcasting Unit of the General Political Department; the KPRAF General Staff Office, 74th Battalion of the General Staff; and the cadre organization sector of the General Political Department. (2) Assign the General Political Department, the General Staff, the general logistics departments and all the units receiving the awards to be responsible for the implementation of this decision. Phnom Penh, 19 June 1980. [Signed] Defense Minister, Pen Sovan. ["Decision of the National Defense Ministry"--dated 19 June, read by announcer] [Text] [BK281238 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 27 Jun 80]

CHIEF ST AWARDS CERTIFICATES--On the basis of the decision of the National Defense Ministry, in conformity with the General Political Department's right to recommend for award all KPRAF units and taking into consideration the recommendation for all units making combat and construction feats

in 1979 and at the beginning of 1980, it is herewith decided to: (1) Award citation certificates of the General Political Department to the following four units: The armed forces of Siem Pang district; the guerrilla unit of Krasang commune, Remeas Bek district, Svay Rieng province; the guerrilla unit of Svay Yea commune, Svay Rieng district, Svay Rieng province; and the 22d radio communications company, 3d division. (2) Assign all sectors under the General Political Department and all units receiving citation awards to be responsible for this decision. Phnom Penh, 19 June 1980. [Signed] Chief of the General Political Department, Chan Si. ["Decision of the General Political Department"--dated 19 June, read by announcer] [Text] [BK281228 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 27 Jun 80]

WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION MEETING--The Phnom Penh Women's Association held a recapitulative meeting at the Phnom Penh conference hall on 4 July to summarize past activities and study plans to be carried out between June and the end of December 1980. Attending the meeting were Comrade Path, chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal Military Command; Comrade Tiy Yao, vice chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee; Mrs Mean Saman, chairman of the Kampuchean Women's Association for National Salvation; Mrs Ith Mayan, chairman of Phnom Penh Municipal Women's Association; and representatives from various ministries and departments in Phnom Penh. Following the flag ceremony, Mrs Ith Mayan opened the meeting and reported on past activities and achievements. [Excerpt] [BK050744 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 5 Jul 80]

HO CHI MINH BIRTHDAY--On 18 May, the People's Revolutionary Committee in Kompong Thom province commemorated the 90th Ho Chi Minh's birthday in the provincial theater. Present were Kim Yin, chairman of the Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee; many representatives of the people's committees at the provincial, district and commune levels; Vietnamese experts; and officials of the provincial offices. Kim Yin and a youth representative hailed Ho Chi Minh's life and achievements. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 26 Jun 80]

MEETING IN KANDAL--On 19 June, a meeting was held in Kandal to mark the 19th founding anniversary of the Kampuchean people's revolutionary armed forces and to support the anti-illiteracy campaign, attended by hundreds of the army's cadres and combatants and people. The meeting's president Loeum Thy, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee, and an army's representative spoke on the army's achievements and urged continued vigilance. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Jun 80]

PREY VENG POLITICAL COURSE--On 3 June, a ceremony was held at the political school in Prey Veng Province to open the fourth political course under the chairmanship of Chea Ros, chairman of the Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee. Present were many unidentified provincial officials and 201 trainees. (Phuong Chanvirabot), chief of the provincial propaganda and education service, Chea Ros and two trainees' representatives spoke. [BK041409 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 100 GMT 18 Jun 80]

EDUCATION CADRE TRAINING--On 16 June, the seventh training course for cadres of the Education Ministry was opened in Phnom Penh under the chairmanship of Minister Chan Ven. Also present were Mey Samedi, Mrs Chey Eank Nua, cadres of the departments and offices attached to the central commission, and 142 trainees. Phath Phanou, director of the Central Pedagogic and Critique School, described the significance of the course. Minister Chan Ven reviewed achievements scored by the ministry. A trainees' representative pledged to serve the country in line with the KPAC policy. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 27 Jun 80]

KOMPONG THOM PIONEER MOVEMENT--On 31 May, a ceremony was held in a theater in Kampong Thom province to found the provincial pioneer movement under the presidency of Ngoun Khel, chairman of the Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee. Also attending were Vietnamese experts, representatives of the provincial services and 56 pioneers. A pioneer introduced his group. Ngoun Khel officially acknowledged the pioneer movement. A Vietnamese expert expressed the hope that the pioneers will become models in the future. A representative of the Provincial Youth Association then added red scarves to the pioneers' uniform. A representative of the Provincial Education Service advised the pioneers to forge themselves into future good citizens. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 26 Jun 80]

30 RUT TROOPS DESERT--On 25 May, 30 routed Vietnamese troops deserted their ranks on the Kampong Chhnang battlefield and fled to the Tonle Sap River to find their way back to Vietnam by boat. These Vietnamese troops told the Kampuchean people on the way that they would never allow the Lon Quan clique to force them to fight in Kampuchea, that no Vietnamese soldier wants to fight and die in Kampuchea, and that each Vietnamese soldier waits only for a chance to desert his ranks and flee the battlefield. [Excerpt] [BK260946 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 25 Jun 80]

MORE PEOPLE JOIN PUPUNEK--On 17 June 1980 in Mongkolborei District a group of 100 people, including their parents, wives and children, came to our Democratic Kampuchean Government's zone to join the PUPUNEK in order to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, swallowers of territory and exterminators of race. This is another group of people urged to join the PUPUNEK by (Sa Chhaseun) Alias (Uy). The first group joined the PUPUNEK in February 1980. Thanks to the warm welcome given the first group by our PUPUNEK committee, national army, guerrillas, people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea, this second group decided to follow suit. This second group was warmly welcomed by our PUPUNEK committee, the district committee of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, national army, guerrilla units and people in Mongkolborei District. At present, these compatriots are joining in the fight against the Vietnamese enemy on the Mongkolborei battlefield. [News commentary: "The People in Mongkolborei District Welcome Another Group of People to Join the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea"] [Excerpt] [BK250336 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 Jun 80]

BATTLE SUCCESSES IN EASTERN REGION--During May our comrades in arms on the eastern region battlefield overcame all obstacles and hardships to carry out guerrilla activities, killing or wounding 130 enemy troops, destroying a 10-wheel truck, a B-40 and 6 AK's and seizing an M-79, 6 AK's, 9 M-79 grenades, 1,380 rounds of AK ammunition and some materiel. In their efforts to build the primitive weapons system, our comrades in arms made and planted 35,700 punji stakes, dug 270 punji pitfalls and felled 160 trees to block roads. [Excerpt] [BK300939 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 28 Jun 80]

MAY SUCCESSES IN WESTERN REGION--During May our comrades in arms on the western region battlefield implemented the three combat tactics with a high sense of ingenuity, launching constant attacks against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. As a result, they killed or wounded 503 enemy troops, including a regiment commander who was killed, destroyed a 10-wheel truck, a B-40 and 9 AK's and seized 4 B-40's and B-41's, an M-79, 9 AK's, 2 AR-15's, a carbine, a pistol, 6 B-40 shells, 1,310 rounds of AK ammunition, 60 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, 50 cans of humanitarian aid food and some war materiel. Compared with the monthly target of 500 enemy losses, our comrades in arms fulfilled over 100 percent of the plan. In their efforts to build a primitive weapons system, they made 957,400 new punjis, planted 724,800 of them, dug 1,950 new punji pitfalls and felled 920 trees to block roads. [Excerpt] [BK300941 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 29 Jun 80]

BATTLES FOUGHT IN MAY--The following is a comprehensive account of battles fought by the people and the people's army in the eastern, northern and northeastern regions of Burma in May: the people and the people's army fought and annihilated the enemy in the eastern, northern and northeastern regions in May. According to incomplete reports, a total of 65 small- and large-scale battles were fought during the month. In these battles, 61 enemy soldiers were killed, 124 were wounded and 2 were taken prisoner. Thus, a total of over 180 enemy soldiers were put out of action. The people's army seized 51 assorted weapons, including a 75 mm recoilless field gun, 2 wireless sets, and some ammunition and military supplies. Five military vehicles belonging to the enemy were also destroyed. ["Combat News"] [Text] [BK270633 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 0030 GMT 27 Jun 80]

JUNE BATTLE STATISTICS--After successfully fulfilling the May plans to crush the Vietnamese forces, our comrades in arms on the Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield have actively implemented the additional directive of the general staff of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas and the three combat tactics with great vigor and a lively sense of mastery, creative ingenuity and initiative, thus inflicting daily losses on the Vietnamese enemy. As a result, in June our comrades in arms on the Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield killed or wounded 1,594 Vietnamese troops while 7 others surrendered to them. They also destroyed a telegraph set,

a C-23 radio set and 8 AK's, burned down 1 barracks, sunk a boat, destroyed 2 bridges, and seized an AK, 372 M-69 mines, 79 R-2 Soviet mines and a quantity of rice and various items. Our comrades in arms overfulfilled by 6 percent the monthly plan to crush 1,500 enemy troops. [Excerpt] [140808Z] (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 8 Jul 80]

WESTERN LEACH MILITARY SUCCESSES--To contribute to fulfilling the plans to crush 50,000 Vietnamese forces in the current rainy season, our comrades in arms on the western leach district battlefields have intensified their guerrilla activities by launching search-and-destroy operations enemy, against the surrounding and wiping out enemy positions and cutting big and small enemy transport and communications routes everywhere with great militant vigor and lively sense of mastery, creativity and initiative. In June, our comrades in arms killed or wounded 2,122 enemy including a battalion commander and a company commander, and destroyed an M-79, 9 AK's, 5 bridges, 9 barracks, an ammunition depot and a quantity of war materiel. Our comrades in arms also seized a pistol, 8 AK's, 1,240 AK rounds, 10 R-2 Soviet mines, 201 M-69 mines and a quantity of war materiel. They wiped out 29 Vietnamese positions and maintained full control over the route leading from Anlong Reap to Pnom Prum. [Excerpt] [BE100458 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 9 Jul 80]

PRE, USSR COOPERATION PACT--Hanoi VNA 4 July--Agreements on scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Kampuchea was signed in Pnom Penh on 1 July, SPA reports. They were signed for the Kampuchean side by Chan Ven, minister of national education, and Sam Ol, deputy chairman of the higher, secondary and vocational education leading committee, and on the Soviet side by Anatoliy Karpinski, economic counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Kampuchea on behalf of the Soviet state committee for foreign economic relations, and Professor Leontyev, head of the visiting delegation of the Moscow Institute of Civil Engineering. [Text] [060416Z Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 4 Jul 80]

THAI VIOLATIONS--Hanoi VNA 11 July--Thai reconnaissance planes and helicopters on 5 and 6 July reconnoitred over areas north of Battambang and Siem Reap Provinces, from Arpil to Samrong, one kilometre on the Kampuchean side of the border, reports SPA. On 6 July, three Thai L-19s intruded from one to two kilometres into Kampuchean air space, flying several times over the regions of Kok Romeat, Polpet, Melai, Eua Rieng and Pailin, while rockets and mortar and automatic rifle fire were turned on Kampuchean borderguards. On the same day, mortars, recoilless guns and rockets were fired from Thailand on Kampuchean guards west and east of the Metek River. [Text] [061109Z Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT 11 Jul 80]

CND: 4220

VNAH HUYA LAO VICE PREMIER'S MEETING WITH THAI ENVOY

00061111 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA 6 July--Phou Sipasout, Lao vice premier and minister for foreign affairs, today summoned Thai ambassador in Vientiane to condemn Thailand for having unilaterally closed down the Thai border.

He said that this act had badly affected normal relations between the two countries and was part of Beijing's scheme, in collusion with imperialism, to use Thai right-wing forces against the Lao People's Democratic Republic and destroy fraternal and neighbourly ties between the peoples of Laos and Thailand.

The Lao vice-premier said that the Lao People's Democratic Republic had consistently carried out the various Lao-Thai joint communications and agreements on movement across the border.

"Thailand's unilateral closure of the border does not benefit either the Thai people or the Lao-Thai relations, or peace and stability in this region," he said.

* * *

Also today the Lao National Radio criticized the Thai authorities for serving the interests of imperialism and the Beijing reactionaries in sabotaging the relations between the two countries.

The radio stressed that Thailand was not sincere, and demanded that it respect the joint communications and agreements the two sides had signed under the Srisangha administration.

0001 4730

BRIEFS

SWEDISH DELEGATION--Vientiane, 21 May (EPL)--Phoum Sipasout, vice-premier, minister of the Lao Foreign Ministry, on 21 May received a Swedish Government delegation headed by the charge d'affaires of the Kingdom of Sweden to Laos, Mr Barje Lundgren. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding. The Swedish delegation arrived here on 19 May. Talks on the second phase of the development cooperation between the two countries for the period of 1983-1987 were held between the two sides on 20 May. Taking part at the talks, the Lao side was headed by Phou-Phat Boupha, deputy-minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation, and the Swedish side was headed by Swedish Charge d'Affaires Barje Lundgren. [Text] [NM731313 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 22 May 80]

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL DELEGATION--Vientiane, 21 May (EPL)--The Lao Peace Committee and the visiting delegation of the World Peace Council held talks here on 20 May. Representing the Lao side -- this occasion were Souk Vongsak, Soukape Nibhotchoulamant and Souk Namvanvongsa respectively president, vice-president and secretary of the Lao Peace Committee. Other members of the Lao Peace Committee were also present. The World Peace Council delegates at the talks included Howard Pearson and Ray Stevenson, respectively vice-president and secretary of the World Peace Council, together with other members of the delegation. At the talks, the two sides exchanged views on the way and means to safeguard world peace. The World Peace Council delegation, on this occasion, reaffirmed its support for the struggle of the Lao people to preserve the new regime which will directly contribute to the maintenance of peace in this region as well as in the world. In the evening of the same day, the Lao Peace Committee organized a banquet in honour of the visiting delegation. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 21 May 80]

FUNCTION MARKS HO CHI MINH'S BIRTHDAY--Vientiane, 21 May (EPL)--Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Xuan in collaboration with Ambassador of USSR to Laos Nitrofan Podolskiy, held here on the evening of 21 May, a function at the Soviet cultural center to mark the 90th anniversary of Ho Chi Minh's birth. Present at the function were Souk Vongsak, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, public health minister and president of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association, and

members of the People's Supreme Assembly. The amateur art troupe of the Vietnamese residents in Laos gave a performance on this occasion. In the evening of 22 May, Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Xuan gave a dinner party to express his thanks to the Lao mass media circle which has been giving effort in commemorating Ho Chi Minh's 90th birth. Son Khanvanyongsa, deputy minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism, was present among the guests. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 23 May 80]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SRV--Vientiane, 30 May (KPL)--The economic and cultural delegation of Houa Phan Province headed by Phengphan, member of the provincial party and administrative committee, returned home on 26 May after a friendship visit to its neighbouring Vietnamese Thanh Hoa Province. While in Vietnam, the delegation had signed a memorandum on economic and cultural cooperation between the two sister provinces, and had participated in the meeting in commemoration of Ho Chi Minh's 90th anniversary. The delegation also visited agri-coops and several productive bases in the province. [Text] [BK011313 Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 30 May 80]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SRV, PRK--Vientiane, 29 May (KPL)--A delegation of the Lao Patriotic Women's Association returned here on 28 May from an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The Lao Patriotic Women Association was headed by Khamphong Boupha, alternate member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, member of the standing committee of the People's Supreme Assembly, and president of the mobilizing committee of the Lao Patriotic Women's Association. In Vietnam, the delegation met the Vietnamese Women's Association, paid homage to the President Ho Chi Minh's mausoleum, participated at the mass rally in honour of the Lao Women's Association. The delegation also visited the provinces of Ho Bac and Lang Son. During its visit in Kampuchea, the delegation paid a courtesy visit to Heng Samrin, president of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It also met the Women's Union for the National Salvation of Kampuchea, visited the orphanage of Phnom Penh and Nightaw the capital and visited some historical and economic sites. At the Vientiane airport, the delegation was received by Khamabouk Vongvichit, vice-president of the mobilizing committee of the Lao Patriotic Women's Association and other cadres of the said organization. Souk Vongnak, member of the party CC and minister of public health, was present on this occasion. Neou Samon, ambassador of Kampuchea to Laos, was also on hand. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 2928 GMT 29 May 80]

DELEGATION TO BERLIN--Vientiane, 29 May (KPL)--The delegation of the organizational board of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC left here on 28 May to attend the organizational and training conference of the fraternal socialist countries' parties which will be held in Berlin from 3 to 5 June. The delegation was led by Pheli Khounlaunuk, member of the External Relations Commission of the party CC. The delegation was seen

off at the airport by Champhai Inpin and Souliyong Phasithidot, respectively deputy-head and member of the External Relations Commission of the party CC. Gerhard Schwarz, charge d'affaires of the GDR Embassy to Laos, was also on hand. [Text] [Vientiane RFL in English 0927 GMT 29 May 80]

PHOUMI ATTENDS ART EXHIBITION--Vientiane, 30 May (KPL)--An exhibition of children's art was opened here on 29 May by the National Committee for International Year of the Child in commemoration of Children's Day on 1 June 1980. Present on the occasion were Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, vice-premier, minister for education, sports and religious affairs and also chairman of the National Committee for International Year of the Child; Khambou Soumasai, alternate member of the Party Central Committee and head of the Labor and Wage Commission. Also on hand were other members of the council of ministers, members of the People's Supreme Assembly and of the Lao front for national construction as well as members of the diplomatic corp. In an opening speech, Vanhuang Vongvichit, director general of the Ministry of Propaganda, Information, Culture, and Tourism emphasized that owing to the party and government's orientation, the people of the entire country have paid close attention to the child care as well as the upbringing of children in the new society in Laos. Thus, Lao children have taken a new step forward in their discipline as well as their physical and mental development. [Text] [Vientiane RFL in English 0926 GMT 30 May 80]

CSO: 4220

GRAVE DANGER SEEN IN RUSSIAN CONTROL OF AFGHANISTAN

Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 2 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Sayid Abdul Wadud Shah: "Afghanistan is Burning"]

[Text] Infernos are raging. The earth is shaking. Smell of ammunition fills the air. The calm of the atmosphere is shattered by the sound of bombs and cannonballs. A dance of death and barbarism is going on in the land of the valiant Afghans.

But, why is all this happening? Where will this end? What will be the end result of this fighting? How far will the tides of the red flood reach? Every mind is puzzled by these questions.

All the world powers have only one objective: to keep the oppressed and weak nations shackled in the chains of slavery and keep on sucking their blood.

Before it came and in its aftermath, the socialist revolution in Russia at the beginning of the twentieth century has taken no one knows how many lives, and has left no one knows how many people on the brink of death fighting for their life. No matter what country the red tide has headed for, be it Czechoslovakia or Afghanistan, it has taken a toll of human lives. The apron of communism is soiled with the blood of humanity.

The political philosophy of communism emphasizes that one's opponents should be crushed to death, and the present Russian regime offers an example of this philosophy. In Russia there is only one political party; the elections that are held there are nothing but a fraud. Following and spreading one's religion there is a crime. The moslems living in Russia go into the wilderness to instruct their young in religion. No one can raise a voice against the oppressive system in that country; anyone who does is sent to the cold hell of Siberia. In the communist countries the laborers are not allowed even to strike. If a similar anti-strike law was proclaimed and enforced in a democratic country, the labor community would raise hell.

Even a cursory examination of the socialist system reveals that its purpose is to entrust the necks of an entire nation in the hands of a few men. The monarchy of old days was not any different: the king used to be the sole

enslaved them. Socialism is a noose in which one's neck goes easy, but it is impossible to get it out once it is in. Each country that has had a socialist revolution has not been able to free itself of this noose to this day, and each such country has in fact become a big jail. The nation that instigates all these revolutions is the so-called "most peace-loving" nation, Russia, which never gets tired of beating its drums about its love of democracy and human rights. Russia operates the largest radio broadcasting network in the world. By means of this network, it can blow its horn in every corner of the earth.

The territorial lust of Soviet Russia is nothing new, and it is in no way surprising that Russia launched an attack on Afghanistan. Those who have studied the socialist mind know very well that this is their *modus operandi*. They infiltrate other societies and spread their doctrine, particularly societies and countries which have largely backward and illiterate populations. Good examples of this are Pakistan and Afghanistan. Since Afghanistan already had rulers who held socialist views and looked to Moscow as a place of pilgrimage, Russia had little trouble in overpowering it. Moslems always have had bad luck in that it was not their enemies who put them to defeat and shame, rather it was traitors from within. From the fall of Granada (in Spain, 1492 A.D.) to the fall of Dacca (in Bangladesh), one should look at history. It is the same story every time. There always has been an Abu Abdullah, a Mir Jaffer or other such persons who have pushed the moslems toward ruin. Tipu Sultan (ruler of Mysore, India; died 1799 A.D.) was right when he said, "Forts of the nation that has traitors go down like sandcastles." In Afghanistan also history is repeating itself. There also leaders who are moslems only in name, not in deed, are following each other into oblivion. The end for which they are destined is well-known. The fate of Babrak Karmal is evident and does not need any comment. But why is all this happening?

For one thing, there is a string of moslem nations situated in this region. In this group of nations, Pakistan holds great significance politically and geographically. That is the reason why ten years ago Pakistan was divided into two parts, and the country that was instrumental in that division was Russia. It is no secret that Russian pilots flew the fighter and bomber planes that attacked the former East Pakistan. Pakistan is regarded in the world as the symbol of the power of Islam. This is the only country, which has been founded on the basis of Islamic principles. The significance of Pakistan derives from this concept. The power of Islam has been a threat to the non-Islamic powers everywhere and in every age. It is not surprising, therefore, that we see a conflict of this nature even in the 20th century. The struggle between truth and falsehood has been there from the beginning and will continue till eternity. Over land and sea, Satan has always thrown an open challenge to mankind, and God's men have always met the challenge. What we see today is also a war between right and wrong. Since the beginning of the socialist movement, Islam, Islamic countries and moslems of the world have been its targets. Everywhere the socialists--socialism and communism differ only in name, it may be added--have tried to create dissension

among the muslims and tried to make them fight each other. Indeed, many of these efforts have been successful. Who does not know the infighting that goes on in countries which have socialist leaders? The faction responsible for creating most tension in the world is the socialist, alias the communist, faction.

Let us have another look at the political situation in this region. It is clear that the socialist power, Russia, wants to have control over the region extending from the oil wells of the Persian Gulf to the warm waters of Pakistan. The assault on Afghanistan was merely an experiment, but Afghanistan has now become a bone choking it in the throat. Russia can neither swallow it, nor spit it out.

By the grace of God, brave Afghan mujahedin will deliver the same blow to this tyrannical power, put it to shame and throw it out of Afghanistan the same way as the Vietnamese routed out another capitalist power, America. In Vietnam, America's (misconceptions) about its power simply melted away. The war that the Afghan mujahedin are fighting is not for Afghanistan only, it is also a war to save Pakistan. Once Russia advances further than Afghanistan, there will be no stopping it. Our Afghan brothers know very well the significance that Pakistan and Afghanistan both hold in the community of Islam. If, God forbid, Russia should gain total control over Afghanistan (which it in fact does not have until now), the future of the Islamic revolution in Iran will also be endangered. Pakistan, the testing ground for an Islamic statehood, Pakistan, an idea which is only now beginning to work, will be threatened too. Under the present circumstances, it is our duty that instead of sitting idle, we should give serious thought to our security. The calamity that has befallen the Afghans today can come upon us tomorrow.

"O naive one, be mindful of your country; trouble is brewing; the gods are conspiring to bring you misfortune."

It is a matter of great sorrow and shame that whereas our Afghan brethren are fighting a holy war for the security of Pakistan, we ourselves are engaged day and night in lustful living and luxuries as before. Won't we have fear of God in our hearts even now? How long can we sit still with our eyes closed? For the sake of God, listen! For the sake of God, think! Time is critical. Turn every young man into a mujahed, because no angel is going to come down from heaven to fight our war for us. If, God forbid, there is no more country, where will we all be?

"Have hope. Let your heart glow with the light of a full moon. Angels may still come down from heaven to be by your side."

PAKISTAN

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN STUDENTS IN PAKISTAN OUTLINED

Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 31 May 80 p 2

[Article by Zahed Hussain: "During Academic Year 1978-79, More Than 2500 Foreign Students Were Studying in Pakistan; Fifty Percent Were In Sind; Majority Are From Iran, Jordan and Palestine"]

[Text] Karachi, 30 May--During the academic year 1978-79, 2606 students from other countries were studying in Pakistani institutions and centers of higher learning. Out of these, 50 percent were enrolled in the educational institutions of the province of Sind.

These facts were revealed in the statistics gathered by the University Grants Commission (UGC). According to reliable sources, the UGC will compile a list of all foreign students in Pakistan during 1979-80 at the beginning of the coming fiscal year. According to statistics, 1405 out of the 2600 foreign male and female students were studying in educational institutions in Sind, 976 students were in Punjab, 6 in Baluchistan and 206 in the Frontier Province. Most of the foreign students belong to Jordan, Iran and Palestine.

According to the UGC report, the breakdown of foreign students by country is as follows: Jordan 845, Iran 300, Palestine 300, Saudi Arabia 180, Mauritius 136, Thailand 103, Afghanistan 7, Australia 2, Bahrain 14, Burma 11, Bangladesh 13, Canada 3, China 4, Djibouti 1, Ethiopia 6, Egypt 28, Eritrea 2, Fiji 1, Britain 15, Iraq 76, India 13, Indonesia 11, Italy 1, Japan 2, Kenya 17, Korea 4, Kuwait 50, Lebanon 7, Malayasia 81, (Malaur) 1, Maldives 65, Nepal 15, Nigeria 6, Oman 8, Portugal 2, Qatar 2, South Africa 28, Sudan 93, Sri Lanka 21, Siam 30, Somalia 13, Tanzania 23, Turkey 35, United Arab Emirates 17, America 3, Uganda 5, Yemen 2 and Zambia 3.

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THAILAND

GOVERNMENT, MILITARY ASSESS SURAT THANI ATTACKS

Shortcomings In Intelligence Cited

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 21 Jun 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] The deputy minister of interior has said that the communist terrorist attack on a special guerrilla unit in Wiengsa is an important loss for the government and shows that the government has not been as successful at attracting the masses as the terrorists. It has been suggested that the way things are done should be improved. But the military says this is not true.

Mr Banyat Bantadtan, the deputy minister of interior, gave his opinions about the matter of Special Guerrilla Unit 451, which is stationed in Wiengsa district, Surat Thani Province, being attacked by communist terrorists. In the attack, 22 regional security volunteers and special guerrilla soldiers were killed. He stated that this is an important matter and that, based on the reports he has received, it was a very strong attack. It shows that the government is not as adept as the communists at obtaining information because the government does not become involved with the people in the rural areas. Normally, officials should learn of such matters ahead of time.

"At present, I think that the communists are stepping up the use of force, which is a matter we must discuss with the officials stationed there. Since there are few soldiers, when they leave their bases to go gather information, this reduces the number of soldiers remaining and puts them at a disadvantage as compared with the communists. Besides this, the people in the rural areas are not very happy with the special guerrilla forces and this is another reason why the communists can attack easily. We must win the support of the people. At present, the prime minister is making a visit to the south and will see things for himself. After he returns, I

will bring this matter up for discussion at a high level," stated the deputy minister of interior.

Concerning this matter, Major General Kopbun Phattananathabut, the deputy director of the Office of Information, Supreme Command Headquarters, stated that this is the greatest loss of men this year. The reason for this is that our forces were caught off guard and the communists had greater strength. "Those who provide information are local people and we do not know whether these people are communists or not."

As for the statement that the communists are better at mass activities, Major General Kopbun stated that this is not true. At present, most of the people are on the government's side; only a few support the communists. They attacked the special guerrilla unit because they saw that it was achieving results. They are attempting to destroy it or to spread rumors so that it loses its reputation. "But as for solving this problem, I think that we will have to mop up this destructive group and at present we are doing this."

Major General Seni Channienwai, the chief of the Psychological Operations Section of the ISOC, stated that it is not really true that the communists have been more successful in mass activities than our military, especially concerning intelligence. This [idea] may have come about for two reasons. First, mass activities may not be good because people do not give information. Second, mass activities may be good but people are afraid of the communists and do not dare give information because of the danger involved.

"Concerning mass activities, our commanders are improving things. And concerning intelligence activities in particular, we must be careful and achieve better results. We must admit that we receive less information in advance than they do and this may stem from several things," stated Major General Seni.

At the same time, there are reports that General Prem Tinsulnon, the prime minister, has stressed that the officials who are involved in suppressing communists and various bandit groups in the south must take the strongest action possible against these groups and hold to the principle of "relating against them with the same degree of violence that they have used."

Lieutenant General Thienchai Sirisamphan, an army advisor, confirmed the above report and added that besides the suppression methods mentioned above, the government can still

use the "mass public relations" method, especially with the Thai Muslims, and try to make the people see that the actions of the terrorist separatists, who ambush and kill Thai Buddhists, are wrong and amount to the persecution of people of other religions.

However, Lieutenant General Thienchai, who was once the deputy commanding general of the Fourth Army Area, added that it would probably not be possible to completely suppress the terrorist separatists. It will only be possible to reduce [their activities] "because they are receiving support from abroad." However, he does not feel that this problem will be too difficult to solve.

Military Region Commander's Report

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 22 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Fourth Army Area has disclosed that the reason that the communists attacked the special guerrilla forces and regional security volunteers operations bases in Surat Thani was that General Saiyut Keotphon, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, went to conduct ceremonies to open a school in the area and the company had to be divided. Some of the troops were sent to protect the area and this left fewer troops than usual to defend the operations bases and, therefore, the communists attacked the bases.

Yesterday, 21 June, Lieutenant General Chuan Wannarat, the commanding general of the Fourth Army Area, talked with a reporter on the occasion of his going yesterday morning to welcome General Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, and his group, who had come to inspect the rural project development program in Ranot district in Songkhla Province.

Both of the operations bases mentioned above were attacked by communist terrorists on 19 June. In the attack, 17 special guerrilla soldiers and five policemen and regional security volunteers were killed.

The commanding general of the Fourth Army Area further stated that if the special guerrilla forces had not been divided and the entire company had been together, the communists would not have been able to do anything to the special guerrilla forces. Thus no additional troops will be sent to reinforce the troops at this operations base because this would not be good. However, certain standards and procedures may be implemented but these cannot be disclosed.

The commanding general of the Fourth Army Area also talked about sending reinforcements to help the special guerrilla forces that day. He said that immediately after being told that the operations base was under attack by communist terrorists, he had sent helicopters armed with machine guns to provide support. Within 28 minutes, at least 50 communist terrorists were killed. But, concerning the fact that no bodies of the communists were found in the area, the commanding general of the Fourth Army Area said that he did not want to say anything because it was a touching thing.

However, concerning the fact that the communists knew about the number of special guerrilla troops, the commanding general of the Fourth Army Area stated that it was like neighbors who lived next door to each other. Whenever one person takes a trip, it is natural that his neighbor will see this. As for retaliation for the actions of the communists, at present things are being carried on as usual.

The commanding general of the Fourth Army Area denied reports that special guerrilla soldiers had been arrested as spys. He said that no special guerrilla soldiers had been arrested. The only thing that has happened is that the special guerrilla soldiers who were wounded have been taken to the hospital and kept for treatment by the doctors.

Furthermore, Lieutenant General Chuan Wannarat, the commanding general of the Fourth Army Area, will lead the cremation ceremonies for the special guerrilla soldiers who were killed. The ceremonies will be held tomorrow at Wat Thammabucha in Ban Don district, Surat Thani Province.

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THAILAND

COLUMNIST ON POSSIBILITIES FOR LAO EXILE ATTACKS ON LPR

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 19 Jun 80 p 3

[SIAM RAT Long Klong column by That Raphi: "Why Do Lao People Have to Abandon Their Homeland?"]

[Text] The question "why have Lao people had to flee from their country" came up because of the fact that more than 125,000 Lao refugees have fled from Laos into Thailand since 1975 and most of these people are still living in various camps in Thailand.

Some of the important reasons given by these Lao refugees as to why they fled their country are that they were arrested, imprisoned and tortured, [they had to undergo] training sessions to change their political views, people who had been officials in the former government were interfered with, private property and land was seized and collectivized as part of the collective agriculture program and no consideration was given to occupational skills and abilities.

But the most important reasons were "patriotic" or "nationalistic" reasons, which stemmed from the fact that Vietnamese forces have openly seized control of the country.

Refugees who are hill tribesmen claim that they were forced to abandon their places of birth. Vietnamese forces had attacked them and at times the Vietnamese had used poison gas too.

Fleeing from their homeland and crossing the Mekong River into Thailand is not as easy as some people think. This is because the refugees must pay bribes to Lao officials to allow them to flee the country and, sometimes, they must also pay a fee to enter Thailand.

But Thai officials have denied that [refugees] pay Thai officials bribes to enter the country. Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila, the minister of foreign affairs, has admitted that it is impossible to prevent this or solve this problem. "Since Thailand has such a long border with Laos, some officials in the rural areas may use their power in improper ways," he said.

Another fact is that the people who live on both sides of the border have a close relationship with each other and are becoming friendlier and friendlier with each other.

Because of this, people frequently cross back and forth across the river. This is nothing new. In the past, this took place frequently, especially when Thais in the northeast or Lao people felt threatened by enemies, which has happened in history.

For these reasons, the fact that large numbers of Lao people have fled their country stems partly from patriotism and their desire not to be the "slaves" of anyone.

Thus, the fact that Vietnamese troops are stationed in Laos has given rise to a "liberation movement," especially among the refugees.

The Lao refugees are, therefore, an important element of the Lao liberation movement today. These people gather information illegally in order to cooperate with the guerrilla units in the country. It is said that there are special guerrilla camps along the Mekong river border and most of the weapons have been seized from the enemy in Laos.

The Lao people have fled from their homeland in order to later return and fight for a new and better life, just as the Khmer people are doing at present.

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THAILAND

ISOC PSYWAR CHIEF CLAIMS MERCHANTS COOPERATING WITH COMMUNISTS

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 20 Jun 80 pp 1, 12

[Article: "ISOC Says Powerful Merchants Are Cooperating With the Communist Terrorists and Are Interfering in the Struggle to Win the Support of the People"]

[Text] A problem has arisen in separating the people from the communists. The task has become difficult because powerful merchants are not cooperating but are instead helping and cooperating with the communists. This was disclosed by Major General Seni Chamlienwai, the chief of the Psychological Warfare Section of the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC).

Major General Seni stated that in several places in every region in the country, communist terrorists have influence over the merchants, especially those who have been given forest, mineral and precious stone concessions in the jungles, which are dangerous areas. These merchants must pay compensation to the communists in cash and provide them with food.

But in some provinces such as Phetchaburi, Prachuap Khiri Khan and Prachinburi, the investors have power over the communists because the investors have great financial power and can use the communists as tools.

"It is very difficult to separate the people from the communists because the merchants are important people who do not give us much support. They are interested only in profits and are not interested in the security of the country," he stated.

The chief of the Psychological Warfare Section of the ISOC further stated that if the communists achieve victory, these merchants will be the first group to be destroyed. "But the merchants look only at the short-term and consider only

short-term profits. They do not realize that if the communists seize control of the country, they will not be able to stay here. I would, therefore, like the merchants to have some awareness about living in a free and democratic way."

Concerning the powerful investors, Major General Seni further stated that when this group comes looking for political benefits they often "wear two faces," which seriously harms the communist suppression activities because the government does not receive correct information and cutting the food supplies does not achieve any results since the merchants arrange to send things instead. "When government officials announce that forests are being closed, it immediately becomes a political matter because they are accused of making things difficult for the people. But in reality, these powerful investors lose profits. As far as I have observed, the people do not like to appeal to the prime minister but the investors arrange service vehicles and urge them on in an attempt to get them involved."

As for standards in suppressing the communists, Major General Seni stated that it is necessary to rely on officials who have morals and ideals for the country. "We use monks to go give seminars for government officials in various places and invite monks whom people in the local area respect to provide help with this program. But it must be stated that we do not let the monks become involved in suppressing the communists but we believe that they can help us instill moral principles more quickly."

As for one other program, there is the missionary action program [thammathud program] whose goal is to spread the Buddhist faith by joining the energies of monks throughout the country. In this, the ISOC acts as a facilitator only.

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THAILAND

FORMER KMT AMBASSADOR ON THAI CHINESE COMMUNITY

Bangkok SIAN RAT in Thai 20 Jun 80 p 3

[Article: "The First Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Visits Thailand, Implores the Thai Chinese to 'Unite' and Criticizes Taiwan"]

[Text] The first Chinese ambassador to Thailand after the Second World War recently visited Thailand and called on the Thai Chinese community to unite. He criticized Taiwan, stating that it can no longer serve as China's representative.

Professor Lee Thien Choeng, the first Chinese ambassador to Thailand after the Second World War visited Bangkok at the end of last week and stayed at the Chinese embassy in Bangkok.

Dr Lee Thien Choeng is now 75 years old. He was the person who signed his name opening diplomatic relations between Thailand and the China during the period when the KMT government of Chiang Kai-shek still had power in mainland China in 1945. One year later, he was appointed by the Chiang Kai-shek government to become the first ambassador to Thailand, a position he held until 1949. After that, he switched allegiance to the Chinese communist side.

During his visit to Thailand this time, the former Chinese ambassador to Thailand will visit his son and daughter-in-law in the Aranyaprathet border area in Prachinburi Province who are working with the doctors and nurses of the Indochinese refugee relief organizations.

Lee Thien Choeng stated that he wanted the Chinese in Thailand to unite with one heart and that he did not want them to divide into factions as at present. Besides this, he disagreed with dividing China into two Chinas because Taiwan can no longer represent all the Chinese people.

At present, Lee Thien Choeng holds the political positions of permanent member of the Fifth Political Advisory Committee, the chairman of which is Deng Xiaoping, the vice premier, and advisor to the foreign relations association of the People's Republic of China.

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THAILAND

NO RESPONSE TO MALAYS ON KHMER MUSLIM RESETTLEMENT

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 19 Jun 80 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Malays Request 7,000 Khmer Muslims"]

[Text] A Muslim group in Malaysia has asked to be allowed to accept approximately 7,000 Khmer Muslim refugees for resettlement. The Minister of Interior has been unable to respond because these Khmer Muslims entered the country illegally.

A news report from the Ministry of Interior yesterday stated that a Muslim group from Malaysia that has played a very important humanitarian role recently submitted this proposal to the Ministry of Interior. However, the Ministry of Interior may not respond because these Khmer Muslims are all refugees who entered the country illegally and, at present, they are under the control of the army. They do not have the status of the regular refugees who are in the refugee centers.

The news source stated that officials from the Ministry of Interior had suggested that the Muslim group from Malaysia make direct contact with the military authorities who are responsible for controlling refugees who have entered the country illegally but it is not known whether they will do this or not.

Prior to this, Malaysian officials had asked to be allowed to accept approximately 1,000 Khmer Muslim refugees. These Muslim refugees were legal refugees; they had not entered the country illegally.

The news report did not state clearly whether or not this Muslim group from Malaysia had been authorized by the Malaysian government to ask to accept the refugees.

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THAILAND

EDITORIAL URGES SUPPRESSION OF SOUTHERN SEPARATISTS

Bangkok TAWAN SIAM in Thai 23 Jun 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Whose Land"]

[Text] At present, there are reports that the situation in the southern provinces, especially in Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat, is becoming critical because of the terrorist separatist movement, or T.S.M. as it is called for short. There has been increased violence, such as the bold killings of three monks in a vat. They have mobilized forces to surround and shoot village defense forces and special guerrilla forces, for example.

Concerning the situation mentioned above, Mr Samphan Thongsamak, a member of the House of People's Representatives from Nakhon Si Thammarat and a member of the Democrat Party [Prachathipat Party], told a reporter that terrorist separatists plan to force Thai Buddhists to leave the three southern provinces so that only Thai Muslims remain. They have printed leaflets and distributed them in the name of Pulo or the Pattani United Liberation Organization. Some parts have told the Thai people who have come from other areas to live in the self-help villages to return from where they came from or else there will be demonstrations to punish them.

The representative from Nakhon Si Thammarat Province stated that, at present, Thai Buddhists have moved away from the three southern provinces and there are very few left. There are only a few remaining in individual provinces and districts and they stay near the government officials. As for the reason that the terrorist separatists are harassing the Buddhist people, one person has observed that they are doing this for political reasons, that is, they are trying to make it easier to separate the country. In the opinion of the representative from Nakhon Si Thammarat, there is only one way to solve this problem: [the terrorists] must be resolutely suppressed and

this must be carried on constantly. The suppression activities must not be an on-and-off thing.

Considering the situation in the three southern provinces based on what the representative from Nakhon Si Thammarat said above, we can see that it is a very serious and disturbing situation. If the government remains apathetic and does not find a way to quickly solve the problem or suppress [the terrorists], the situation may become even worse or even spread to other provinces. In particular, the government must prove to the people that it is ready to protect every square inch of Thai soil for the Thai people and that, regardless of their religion, all Thais have the right to live as equals.

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THAILAND

CONTROVERSY ON RTA COMMANDER ISSUE PROVOKES REACTION

Parliament President Harin

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 10 Jun 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] Air Chief Marshal Harin Hongsakun, the president of parliament, was interviewed about the extension in office of the commander in chief of the army. He stated that during the period of Field Marshal Thanom Kittikhachorn, the term of office of the supreme commander was extended twice, with the bad results that we are all aware of.

The president of parliament stated that concerning this matter, we should not talk about any particular individual but rather about principles and we should not forget the teaching of the Buddha who taught that "there is nothing that is certain."

As for the reason given by some factions as to why the term of office of General Prem Tinsulanon, the commander in chief of the army, should be extended, it was said that General Prem is the right person. [In response to this], the president of the parliament said that "if a good person dies, a new person must take over for him."

"Have we ever thought about death? Take myself, you have just said that I am a good parliament president. If I should die, a new person will have to replace me," stated Air Chief Marshal Harin.

Besides this, the parliament president said that he has received many anonymous letters concerning members of the Senate, many angry letters from the people and also letters from students who have returned from the jungle.

"I have received anonymous letters that have scolded me for just sitting and doing nothing," said the parliament president laughing. "Letters concerning all manner of subjects are sent to me. If the writers signed their real names, I would answer every letter and explain things to them. Or if they express anger I would answer or make an appointment to talk with them."

"Students who have returned from the jungles have also sent letters. I have said that I will talk to any faction in the jungle. I have met with some of these people when travelling in the provinces. They came to meet me. They told me their ideas and I told them mine and no one got into any arguments," said Air Chief Marshal Harin.

Civil Servants Association

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 6 Jun 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] The president of the Civil Servants Association has filed a complaint over the extension of the term of office of the commander in chief of the army because he believes that this is in violation of governmental regulations and that this amounts to showing special privileges to certain governmental officials.

Mr Phayom Wannasiri, the public relations officer of the Civil Servants Association, stated that, concerning the fact that several sectors are requesting that the term of office of the commander in chief of the army be extended 1 year, Mr Raman Suwannachot, the president of the association, has stated that the term of office of the army commander in chief should not be extended. The laws concerning the retirement of civilian officials clearly state that when a government official reaches the age of 60 no extensions will be made. The regulations governing military officials should be similar.

The president of the association also said that after having considered the statutes mentioned above, extending the term of office of the army commander in chief would be improper and would also give rise to the feeling among other types of government officials that special privileges were being given in an improper way.

Kukrit Comments

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 5 Jun 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] Kukrit Pramot has pointed out that this matter of large numbers of anonymous leaflets being disseminated is an annual occurrence. Will the government be weak or strong?

Extensions have been made in the past for government officials and how long a person's term of office is extended does not concern others.

After a meeting of the Social Action Party yesterday afternoon, Kukrit Pramot, the former prime minister and the head of the Social Action Party, answered a reporter's questions concerning the present dissemination of anonymous leaflets. He stated that this is an annual event. "It is the season for [leaflets] just like the dry season when the water recedes and masses of small fish are left stranded."

"It will be October in not too long and so it is natural that things should be like this. I don't feel there is anything to be upset about. Leaflets are just leaflets. Last year there were even more than this year," stated Kukrit and he pointed out that the stability of the government will fluctuate "like a person shaking a tree. If the tree is strong, it will not tremble and the strength of the person doing the shaking will be used up. Whether the government trembles or not depends on the government. If the government is secure, it will not tremble."

As for the matter of representatives starting to call for an extension of the term of office of General Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, in his position as the army commander in chief, the head of the Social Action Party stated that he did not have any opinion about this since this is regulated by government regulations. "Whatever the regulations say, that is what should be done. This should not be any cause for trouble. However, during the time of Field Marshal Thanom, terms of office were extended. So, if people want to extend his term, they can. But whether they should or not depends on whether his term should be extended and on whether he wants it extended. I will probably not become involved in this or give any opinion."

Gen San Comments on Leaflets

Bangkok IAM RAT in Thai 31 May 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] The deputy commander in chief of the army has stated that he is not worried about the anonymous leaflets that have appeared and that have attacked him. He pointed out that the people will know what is true. He is not troubled about this and he has never been the enemy of anyone.

General San Chitpatima, the deputy commander in chief of the army, was interviewed by a reporter yesterday at parliament concerning the distribution of anonymous leaflets that have attacked him in strong terms. He stated that he has no opinions about this matter. "If they think that they can fool the people, let them go ahead and distribute the leaflets. The people will realize the truth when they find out who is doing this. They will lose all their prestige. I do not feel that this matter needs to be investigated because it is better to let the people make their own investigation."

The reporter said that, concerning this matter of the leaflets, it was his understanding that this attack was not being carried on by the people but by other people in the military. General San stated curtly that "I am not upset about this."

The reporter asked his views about whether anything serious will happen during the time the military promotions are being considered. The deputy commander in chief of the army stated that "I have never been the enemy of anyone." In reply to the reporter's question about people thinking that the military is overly involved in politics, General San said that [if this is true], "this is too much [involvement]." He added that he was glad that the newspapers are criticizing things fully.

As for the news that the deputy commander in chief of the army will be promoted to commander in chief, General San stated that this was not his concern but the duty of his immediate superior, who will do what is proper. "When the time comes, I will give you an answer but this is not the time," stated General San.

Col Prachak Hits Prem Extension

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 7 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Colonel Prachak has disclosed that he is not in favor of extending the term of office of the commander in chief of the army. Things should be done in accord with the regulations. "Prem" should be prime minister only because this is proper. He has the confidence of all factions and they consider him to be a good person. He believes that leaflets have been distributed as part of a plan of a "third hand" that wants to create conflict. He stressed that the prime minister had already listed the names of the officers who will retire and that the prime minister's name was included.

At 0915 hours on 6 June, Colonel Prachak Sawangchit, a member of the Senate, talked to a reporter about the matter of the leaflets that have been disseminated, some of which oppose and some of which support the extension of the term of office of the present commander in chief of the army. At present, General Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, holds this position and he is scheduled to retire this coming October. Colonel Prachak said that he does not agree with the idea of extending the term of office of the prime minister. The government retirement system sets age 60 as the mandatory retirement age in accord with the law. If this is extended, this will be a violation of the law and it will make people believe that General Prem is prime minister because he is the commander in chief of the army while, in fact, he is a good person who has the confidence of the members of the House of People's Representatives, the members of the Senate and the people in all sectors. Everybody knows he is a good person.

The reporter asked his views about the fact that both favorable and unfavorable reports have appeared and asked whether he thought anyone was behind this. Colonel Prachak answered that he thought a "third hand" had instigated this in order to create conflicts between people. He also stated that the prime minister will retire [as army commander in chief] this October, that there are several other high-ranking officers who will retire too and that, as far as he knows, [the prime minister] has already signed their retirement orders. But he does not know when these orders will be announced. The reporter asked that, if such is the case, shouldn't the prime minister inform the people and various factions about this and not remain silent like this? Colonel Prachak stated that he did not know or have any opinion on this and that it was up to the prime minister.

However, Colonel Prachak stated that everything was clear because in his [Prem's] position as minister of defense, he had already signed the retirement orders of the officers who are retiring and his name is among these. Thus, Colonel Prachak does not think there will be any problem.

Saiyut Suggested As Candidate

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 5 Jun 80 pp 1, 16

[Text] It has been disclosed that there is turmoil in government circles about the anonymous leaflets that say that this is a test of strength between "the economic clique and the military clique." But if we consider things deeply, we

can see that the army commander in chief should not select senior people who have only 1 or 2 years left before retirement. "Salyut" has a better chance than anyone else of replacing "Prem" as commander in chief of the army.

On 4 June, a reliable news source from military circles told the newspaper DAB SIAM that the present turmoil that has arisen in government circles between the economists and the soldiers over the distribution of anonymous leaflets that attack each other is a test of strength between the political economists who presently have influence in the government [and the soldiers]. The former do not want certain senior military officers whom many people expect to be promoted to the position of army commander in chief to [if fact] be promoted to this position because this position is a stepping stone to the position of prime minister since the person who holds this position controls the power [of the army]. As for the soldiers, they fear that the economists who now hold important positions in the government will become prime minister in the future. This is the reason for the distribution of leaflets. Both factions, said the news source, are trying to destroy each other.

The news source also stated that the matter that has arisen is believed to have created great divisions in the country. It is a complex matter that is difficult to understand and the critical leaflets are the work of certain people among the soldiers and among the economists. At the same time, it was stated that these leaflets may be an attempt to win sympathy for their side. Otherwise, it is the start of a fight before appointments are made in August and September.

This reliable report obtained from military circles stated that the [process of selecting] a person for the position of commander in chief of the army was outdated in present-day Thailand and certain people are bypassed, even though it is known that when the appointment is made, this will cause conflicts within the army. The report also pointed out that the position of army commander in chief was usually given to a senior officer who was almost of retirement age. This should be stopped and only officers with at least 3 to 5 years of government service remaining should be appointed to the position of army commander in chief since the frequent changes have not improved the situation within the army and have even made the situation worse and in the end caused conflicts within the army.

The news report stated that General Saiyut Koetphon, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is the most likely person to become army commander in chief. This is because of the need to silence the various criticisms that are presently being made in the army. Furthermore, his term of government service will not end until 1983, which gives him several years yet. The report also stated that at the recent wedding of the son of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff held at Supreme Command Headquarters, many high-ranking officers who now hold or who have held important positions attended the wedding, notably General Prem Tinsulanon, the present army commander in chief and the prime minister, General Soem Na Nakhon, the deputy prime minister and Supreme Commander, General Man Chitpatima, the deputy commander in chief of the army and even General Kriengsak Chamanan, the former prime minister. The report further stated that General Saiyut Koetphon is the most suitable person for this position and that the soldiers like and respect him. Also, he has several more years before he must retire and, if he is appointed to this position he will put an end to the turmoil that has arisen in the army so that things are quiet.

Chief of Staff's Remarks

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 4 Jun 80 pp 4, 12

[Text] General Prayut Charumani, the army chief of staff, was interviewed about the leaflets that have appeared, in which people have attacked each other in a fight for the position of commander in chief of the army, and about the fact that his name is among those being considered for this position. He stated that he has never shown any interest in this matter and that the only thing he is interested in is working for the development of the country. He said that he is not interested in who is appointed to what position because he is his own man.

Concerning whether or not the army will investigate the matter of these leaflets since this matter has caused the people to think that army [factions] are fighting over this position, General Prayut said that he does not think that any officer is concerned about this and that it is only people outside who want things to be this way or that way [who are involved]. If people set themselves up as this or that, there will certainly be conflicts. However, it is his understanding that no soldier has put himself forward as has been said.

At the same time, General Prayut emphasized that "this matter is up to the will of heaven and fate and this depends on our doing our best. We should be satisfied with this."

The reporter asked about the stability of the government after the retirement of the army commander in chief. General Prayut stated that "at present, I think that everyone must help. The government should not be left to do everything. All Thais in the country must help if the country is to survive. Things should not be left to just certain individuals and we should not break up into competing groups. If we think only of our own interests, the country will not survive."

Concerning the news that certain people had proposed that the term of office of the army commander in chief be extended 1 year, General Prayut said that he did not have any views on this and that he did not think the army would do this. Concerning the matter of the leaflets, the army chief of staff repeated that he did not think that soldiers were involved in this and that it was only people on the outside who were doing this.

'Young Turks' Reject Extension

Davutluk has said in Thai 3 Jun 80 pp 1, 10

[Yuan] Colonel Chamlong insists that the "turks" did not propose that the term of office of the commander in chief of the army be extended. He guarantees that no one proposed this and he has told the prime minister that he is not at all in favor of this. He also disclosed that people have continually asked each other about this and that the newspapers then picked up the story.

Colonel Chamlong Niewang, the secretary-general of the prime minister and an important person in the "young turk" clique, talked with a reporter at his government office at 1000 hours yesterday (2 June). The reporter asked him whether the news that the "young turk faction" had proposed that the term of office of General Prem Tinsulanonda, the army commander in chief who will soon reach the age of retirement, be extended was true or not. "No one has proposed this. Go and ask Mr Chao," said Colonel Chamlong secretly with a laugh. At the same time, Colonel Chamlong insisted that it had not been one of the "young turks" who proposed this. He said he would guarantee this and that he could state this as a certainty. The reporter also asked what the views of the prime minister were. "He does

not have any of the "as not said what they are" said the secretary-general of the prime minister in good humor.

The reporter again asked about the truth of the report that the young turks had been discussing this matter for a long time. Colonel Chamlong said that this was not true and also said in conclusion that this matter arose when people started questioning each other about the matter and the newspapers then started publishing stories about this.

General Prayut Charumani, the army chief of staff, was interviewed yesterday morning after he officiated at ceremonies opening a training session for labor leaders on maintaining national security. He was asked about the leaflets that have appeared, in which people have attacked each other in a fight for the position of army commander in chief, and about the fact that his name is among those being considered for this position. He stated that he has never shown any interest in this matter and that the only thing he is interested in is working for the development of the country. He said that he is not interested in who is appointed to what position since he is his own man.

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THAILAND

GENERAL SAN CLAIMS HE HAS ALL PREREQUISITES FOR RTA POST

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 13 Jun 80 pp 1, 12

[Article: "San Says That the New Army Commander in Chief Must Have All the Qualifications That He Has"]

[Text] San has disclosed his feelings about the army commander in chief matter and insists that he has all the qualifications since he has been commanding general of an army area and the chief of staff of the army. But he repeated that the soldiers should obey their immediate superiors.

General San, the deputy commander in chief of the army, was interviewed by the newspaper SIAM RAT about the matter of the position of army commander in chief, about which there has been much criticism lately, and the fact that he is one of the people who has been greatly criticized. He stated that he did not want to speculate about who will be the next army commander in chief but that he would like to give his views about the person who will become commander in chief of the army. Up to now, such people have come from two lines: they have either been commanders of army areas, as were General Krit Sivara and General Prem Tinsulanon, or they have been the chief of staff of the army, as were General Bunchai Bamrungphong and General Soem Na Nakhon.

"As for myself, you may ask what positions I have held and with what rank. As for these prerequisites, you are probably well aware of the positions I have held," stated the deputy commander in chief of the army. He added that:

"Some people say that I have been engaged in combat support only but this is not true. Talking about this, for combat, there are infantrymen and cavalrymen. But combat support is also combat. It is called combat support in accord with

foreign principles that call such troops as artillerymen, specialists and communications personnel support troops. The quartermaster and finance units are [real] support units. Having said this, I realize that the prerequisite for becoming army commander in chief is that the person must have been either an army commander or the chief of staff of the army."

However, General San stated that concerning the appointment of a person to the position of commander in chief of the army or to any other military position, every soldier should leave this to his immediate superior for consideration along military channels. Political affairs should not play any part.

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CSO: 4207

THAILAND

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

HK251101 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] The secretary general of the Office of the Economic and Social Development Board [NESDB], Krit Sombatsiri, pointed out that evaluation of economic development during the first 3 years of the fourth national economic and social development plan revealed that the economic development of the country has been greatly affected by the international economic (situation). This included the repeatedly rising oil price by the OPEC during the past 4 years. The upward adjustment of interest rates in major monetary markets of the world, the country's trade deficit, the high cost of living and the tight money situation have further contributed to the poor economic situation. Besides, industrial development during the past few years expanded beyond the set target--its annual growth rate being 10.9 percent, instead of the targeted 9.6 percent. Consequently, the country's economic structure is heavily dependent on the importation of raw materials and capital investment.

The NESDB secretary general further pointed out that owing to the increasing prices of products from the rate of 4.2 in 1977 to 10 percent in 1979, the people's incomes do not catch up with the expenses. This has led to the drop of savings in the country, which now stands at 14 percent--the lowest figure for the past 8 years covered in the third and fourth economic and social development plans. Savings is actually considered as an important factor for the country's economic development. Its decline is an indication of the country's poor economy and investment need for foreign financial support.

However, despite these aforementioned constraints, the rate of national economic growth during the first 3 years of the 4th national economic and social development plan was considerably high. For example, the industrial production increased from 18.1 percent in 1975 to 20.4 percent in 1979. So, it can be concluded that the economic development during such period has yielded satisfactory results, although many more improvements are still needed to cope with the changing world economic situation and its effects on the Thai economy.

CSO: 4220

THAILAND

CHATICHAI PLEDGES OIL PRICES WILL NOT RISE THIS YEAR

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 15 Jun 80 pp 1, 16

[Articles "It Has Been Affirmed That Oil Prices Will Not Rise This Year"]

[Text] Major General Chatichai Choonhaven, the minister of industry, told a reporter at the Dusit Thani Hotel that he pledges that the government does not have any policy of raising oil prices during the second half of this year. The oil tax will not be increased either and so prices should stay the same.

The minister of industry discussed the details of this matter and said that even though the Opec countries have announced an oil price increase, the government wants to hold the price of oil constant for now and not place a heavy burden on the people.

It will do this by buying oil from other Asean countries and from neighboring countries such as the People's Republic of China. At present, shipments are arriving one after another. At the same time, the government will not consider raising the oil tax and both wholesale and retail prices will be held constant at present levels. Thus, present prices are expected to stay the same for the rest of the year.

As for the shortage of oil, Major General Chatichai stated that he does not believe there [will be] a shortage because the oil and electricity conservation standards set by the government, which the people have complied with satisfactorily, have made it possible to conserve large quantities of oil.

Major General Chatichai further stated that, concerning the opposition attacking [the government] about the economy and the present price of goods at the markets, this is a

parliamentary fight. The opposition must carry out the duties of the opposition and the government must put up with this. In fact, the government is trying to solve these problems but it will take time because [the prices of] some goods depend on the season.

However, following up matters from another angle, yesterday (14 June), an oil trade expert talked with the newspaper BAN MUANG about the fact that the Opec countries have announced a new oil price increase of \$2.00 a barrel. He said that because the price of foreign crude oil has increased, the price of oil in the country will certainly have to be increased too. Since 1 January of this year, every oil producing country has been using these new prices.

The same oil trade expert further stated that when such is the case, the government should be very careful of the oil companies in the country and watch things closely because every time the oil producing countries have raised the price of oil, the major oil companies have taken the opportunity to rake in large profits using various methods. For example, they have found ways to create oil shortages in order to wait for higher prices even though crude oil is being imported every day. Now is the period when Thailand uses little oil because it is the rainy season and communications have been reduced. In particular, little oil is being used in agriculture now. The government must be very careful, especially concerning the various contracts that have been made and the old and new prices. Because, concerning the oil that was ordered prior to the price increase, the companies may claim that this is oil to which the new prices apply.

However, the oil trade expert stated that it would be good if the government took control of the oil refineries. "Everybody would like to see the government do this. But why does it just sit by doing nothing? It should cancel all the contracts so that our country does not have to depend on other countries," stated the oil expert.

The reporter asked how much more money Thailand will be forced to pay each year because of the oil price increase. The oil trade expert replied that Thailand will have to pay an additional 3 to 4 billion baht over the more than 50 billion baht that was originally set as the cost of importing oil each year. Thus, each Thai will have to help conserve much oil.

The reporter asked how much a liter of benzene will cost after the oil price increase takes effect. The expert stated that benzene may cost over 10 baht per liter. If the government can no longer subsidize the price increase after July, the price of oil in Thailand will certainly increase.

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CSO: 4207

THAILAND

COMMUNIST LEADER CAPTURED IN SOUTH

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 22 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Communist Leader In the South Captured"]

[Text] A police special action unit has captured an important communist terrorist leader in the south who escaped from a detention center. He was recaptured while boarding the train from Phatthalung to Bangkok. The Fourth Army Area and the police have lifted the order for his arrest. As for this important communist leader, even though he has the same name as a person who works in a tobacco factory, they are different people.

Short news items in the newspaper DAO SIAM have stated that Mr Sathan Suthamsamai, an important communist leader in three southern provinces, was captured by special action police at a bus station in Trang Province and taken for interrogation. Mr Sathan confessed that he really was an important communist leader and that he was the editor of the newspaper TAWAN DAENG and the writer of articles that constantly attacked the government. Later on, he was held at the Karunthep Center, from which he later escaped. The Fourth Army Area thus ordered that all police units set up road blocks along the various highways and along the train routes as has already been reported.

Later on, the real Mr Sathan Suthamsamai showed up at DAO SIAM along with two friends and denied that he was a communist leader. He admitted that his name and address were exactly the same. Along with this, he submitted evidence that he was a worker at a tobacco factory. He is assistant head of the machine service division in the machine plant, machine repair section. At present he receives a monthly salary of 7,090 baht. He graduated from Chulalongkorn University; he is not a student at Ramkhamhaeng University.

Then at 2015 hours on 16 June, a police official of the special unit who was conducting an inspection in the area of the Phatthalung train station discovered Mr Sathan Suthamsamai getting ready to board the train from Phatthalung to Bangkok as the police officials had expected. The immediately arrested him without force and placed him under guard in order to turn him over to ISOC [officials] in the south and to the Fourth Army Area for further handling of the case.

In the next news report about this, a reporter reported that after Mr Sathan, an important communist leader, was arrested, he stated that this was his real name. However, police officials have confirmed that this is a different person than the Mr Sathan who works at the tobacco factory and who appeared at the newspaper office. Special security police are perplexed as to why their names are exactly the same and why there addresses are the same.

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CSO: 4207

THAILAND

BRIEFS

INCREASED FY 1981 BUDGET--The cabinet early this week approved the Budget Bureau's proposal to increase the fiscal 1981 budget bill from 133,000 million baht to 140,000 million baht. A summary of budget expenditures is as follows: 31,869 million baht for economic development, 27,964.2 million baht for education, 5,124.1 million baht for public health, 9,813.5 million baht for public utilities, 27,786.1 million baht for national defense, 7,272 million baht for internal security, 4,739.2 million baht for general administrative affairs, 17,530.9 million baht for loan servicing, and 7,910 million baht for other expenses. The Budget Bureau said that the adjustment of the 1981 budget was in accordance with the government's policy giving high priority to such projects as water resources development, land allocation and acceleration of agricultural output. [Text] [BK260828 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 26 Jun 80]

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